THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

HOOD'S 'GREAT' ADVANCE.

TRUTH ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.

HARDEE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Defeat of Longstreet in the Valley.

BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

Late Reports from East Tennessee, Mobile, and Louisiana.

Shenandoah Valley.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 17.

The report that Rosser had succeeded in recapturing most of the property taken by the enemy on Monday was repeated by passengers who arrived from Staunton on yesterday. It needs confirmation, however.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

It was telegraphed from Charlottesville yesterday that our cavalry had had a reverse in the valley, near Edinburgh; that, after driving the enemy for several days, we on Sunday pushed forward and fell among their infantry—a position from which we were not extricated without the loss of several pieces of artillery.

The same report, in a more exaggerated form, was brought by persons who came down on the Central train. These people say we have lost a thousand men and eleven guns.

No official information of any such facts have been received at the War Department, and, therefore, we believe them false. If any fight has occurred in the valley so long ago as last Sunday, the facts would have been officially known here before last night.

Commencement of Hood's Advance.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

There is no impropriety now in giving some account of Hood's departure from Sherman's front for his rear. The letters given below, giving a description of the march, are particularly interesting, from the fact that they are written by a soldier, and show the exultant state of feeling in the Army of Tennessee. They are from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and the first is dated Oct. 1:—

On the evening of the 28th of September orders were received to cook rations preparatory to a move. Soon the camp was all bustle and activity. Curiosity was on tiptoe, and every one seemed personally interested in the projected movement. For a week previous "grapevine" messages had been constantly received that the Army of Tennessee was on its way to the enemy's rear, and now, when these messages seemed to be, in a measure, confirmed, every one was wild with excitement.

Time wore painfully away until [illegible] o'clock A. M. of the 29th, when the joyous words "Fall in" were heard along the lines, and the men sprang with alacrity to their places. Stewart's Corps, with Loring in front, Walthall in the centre, and French in the rear, marched to the Chattahoochee river and crossed at Pumpkintown. The crossing of the corps was a grand sight. From the lofty hills which crown either side of the river, the long serpentine line of glittering arms and bristling bayonets glistened in the rays of the declining sun; and as the pontoons at so great a distance were invisible, it seemed as if the men were walking on the water.

The ladies from the south side had congregated on its bank, and the wave of their handkerchiefs, and the smile of approval which illuminated their countenances, nerved every arm and fired every breast as they toiled onward on their patriotic mission. This army, I am thoroughly convinced, is the best in the Confederacy. The Virginia army, I am aware, has won hundreds of victories—has really never sustained a defeat. It has pressed vigorously on from one victory to another without demoralization or disaffection, but it has never passed through the dark ordeal that the Army of Tennessee has.

Crossing the Chattahoochee, we marched nearly west, and bivouacked five miles from it. Continuing the march the next morning we turned a little to the north, and reached here yesterday about two o'clock P. M. We are now six miles from Powder Springs, on the road to New Hope Church, and about twenty miles to the west of Marietta. We have all been waiting patiently for an order to resume the march this morning, but I suppose General Hood is waiting for the completion of some of his arrangements.

October 2, 1864.—In one hour we are on the war path again. General Hood has unbosomed himself to the army, and every private of the army knows what is expected of him. General Hood has received positive information of the fact that Sherman has sent two divisions in quest of "the Wizard of the Saddle" in Middle Tennessee. Two more divisions have been sent to Kentucky to recruit, and Blair's Corps has been disbanded and sent home, their time of enlistment having expired. We are therefore, numerically, nearly as strong as they are. The enemy has about forty days' rations of bacon, but very little bread, on hand.

We move this morning to the railroad—at what point is General Hood's secret, not mine. We will proceed northward, tearing up the road as we go; and as Sherman will be compelled to provision his army he will be compelled either to follow and attack us in a chosen and fortified position or move on further into our country without a railroad to furnish him supplies.

President Davis' Visit to the Army in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel*, in a letter from the front, describing the recent visit of President Davis to the army, says:—

It is useless, and can do no good, to disguise the fact that the President's reception was not an enthusiastic one. On the contrary, it was cold. There was no disrespect manifested, neither was there any enthusiasm—none of that general expression of personal admiration for "the man" that characterized the visit made after the battle of Chickamauga.

The reception this time was given to the "President of the Confederate States." As such no compliment can be made of it. And if any would have it otherwise, they must at all times remember that this army, as well as all the armies of the Confederacy, is made up of thinking men, and not machines, and govern themselves accordingly.

The time of the President was fully employed in interviews with the commander-in-chief, the corps commanders, reviewing the troops, and finally in a protracted meeting with all the generals of the army. From the outset it was palpable that great dissatisfaction prevailed, but ignorance of its cause was expressed. Delicacy, I suppose, sealed the mouths of the corps commanders. But the expression of the troops could not be mistaken.

They did not attempt to hide their feelings; and so marked was the change in their conduct during the grand review as compared with that on a similar occasion last fall, that upon returning to headquarters the President insisted upon being informed as to the reason. Yet no one spoke out, and the consequence was a convocation of all the generals.

My information is direct that at this meeting, from which General Hood very properly absented himself, a full interchange of views as to the condition of the army, its desires and feelings, took place. There was nothing concealed. The general wish for a change of commanders was made known, and by some it was positively urged that a change was necessary to insure the morale of the troops. There was no enmity displayed towards General Hood. All his eminent soldierly qualities were admitted; but the naked truth that another would better serve to satisfy the wishes of the men, consolidate existing differences between officers, and inspire greater confidence throughout the whole army, was bluntly avowed. The President was no longer in ignorance. At the same meeting preferences were expressed for a new commander, and *General Johnston and Beauregard were the great favorites, the former, however,* [illegible] *for the strongest expressions in his favor.*

General Hardee's Farewell.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

Before leaving the Army of Tennessee for his new Department at Charleston, General Hardee took leave of his old command. Amid cheers for "Old Reliable," the veteran commander came forward and made a very touching little speech to the soldiers.

In conclusion, he told them the commanding general would, in a few days, cross his army over the Chattahoochee on an offensive campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give him a cordial and hearty support, and do such fighting as he knew they could do, that the greatest success of the war would be the result; that Sherman would undoubtedly be drawn from Atlanta.

His speech was received throughout with the wildest expressions of enthusiasm, and upon bidding them an affectionate farewell, the crowd rushed towards their loved commander, and thousands of the old heroes from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas had the melancholy pleasure of taking by the hand and saying farewell to the war-worn veteran who had led them on so many bloody fields.

Additional Details of Thursday's Fight.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 15.

Further accounts from the battle-field of Thursday fully sustain the general idea of the completeness of our victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night heavy reinforcements were thrown across the James from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day.

The main force moved up the Charles City road, and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal fighting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road, although the enemy's left rested near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was simultaneous and in strong force.

The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined their troops began massing near the Charles City road for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unfortunate for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breastworks, but were literally mowed down as repeatedly, and not in a single instance did they secure an advantage, with all their compulsory recklessness in their foolhardy charges. Beaten at every point of the line, they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only giving up the field, but their dead and many of their wounded.

The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnished room for a lengthy pause ere the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. But the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such considerations. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed, as others before it, and before many days are over we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our losses in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

After their bloody repulse of Thursday the enemy had no stomach to repeat their experiment on our works. Their defeat was much more thorough and disastrous than many are aware of. They made five distinct and determined assaults, and each time being met by a most murderous fire of musketry at close range, were driven back in rout and confusion, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead.

Notwithstanding these facts we have no doubt Grant has already telegraphed to Washington that the affair was, on his part, nothing more than "a reconnoissance in force, which its object having been accomplished our forces withdrew." We know it to have been no reconnoissance, but a determined effort to break through what was supposed by the enemy to be a weak part of our lines, and we take our success then as an omen of the result when the grand tug of all shall come: when the Dutch Gap canal shall have been completed, and Grant, with combined army and navy, shall make his grand old "on to Richmond," with a view of affecting the Presidential election.

Heavy Shelling at Petersburg.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 15.

The heaviest mortar shelling of the siege occurred on Tuesday night last, and the sight is described as having been sublime. For the space of several hours the [illegible]—ascending, descending, and [illegible] in almost countless numbers and [illegible] surpassed nearly. The enemy may boast the heavier [illegible], but unquestionably, says the *Express*, our mortars [illegible].

Indeed, we are informed that [illegible] fell with the most startling precision. On Tuesday night, a shell after shell [illegible] the scene.

General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

Certain movements on the enemy's lines before Richmond on Tuesday gave rise to a belief among some of our officers that the Yankees meditated an attack yesterday. Thursday, however, passed off without such an event. We think it scarcely likely the enemy will attempt anything on the north side until Butler's canal shall have been completed. It therefore is a matter of much interest to know how that work progresses; but it is difficult to obtain any facts in relation to it.

The general impression, however, is that it draws near completion. Our batteries shell the working parties engaged upon it daily, and, no doubt, somewhat retard their operations, but not, we imagine, materially. It is a prodigious undertaking, and, if a success, will stand unrivalled in magnitude in the catalogue of military works in modern times.

Rebel Report of the Voting in Grant's Army.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

Everything perfectly quiet along all the lines.

The *Express* learns from "a perfectly reliable source" that at a vote taken in the 5th (Warren's) and the 9th (Burnside's) Corps of the Yankee army on Tuesday last, the proportion in favor of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidates was ten to one.

The voting in these corps was altogether by the troops from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, in which an election for State officers and members of Congress was held on Tuesday.

On that day also the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution of the State of Maryland was submitted by the troops from that State in the Army of the Potomac. We could only hear from two regiments, whose vote was almost unanimous against its adoption. The main feature of this new Constitution is the extinction of slavery.

Prisoners from Saltville.

Despatch to the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

Yesterday morning sixty-nine Yankee privates, five surgeons, and two officers of the Yankee General Burbridge's command, captured at Saltville, in the attack upon the salt works, were received at the Libby prison from Lynchburg.

The following are the surgeons and officers:—Surgeon L. C. Woodman, 11th Michigan; Surgeon William H. Gardner, 30th Kentucky Mounted Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hunt, 12th Ohio Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. T. Harner, 13th Kentucky Cavalry; Hospital Steward and Acting Surgeon William J. Cranage, 11th Michigan; Captain J. K. Farrow, 5th Ohio Cavalry; First Lieutenant D. King, 25th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

The surgeons were left upon the field after the rout of Burbridge to attend to the Yankee wounded. We hope the salt of Saltville has not lost its savor. A sufficient quantity of it impregnated their Yankee senses to convince them of the infatuation that the subjugation of the South is possible.

Yesterday one hundred and three Yankee prisoners were received from Danville.

News from Tennessee.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

The bridge across the Holston river, at Zollicoffer, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, is rebuilt, and our trains are crossing.

At Carter's station, on the Watauga, the bridge is finished, and the trains passed over yesterday.

At last accounts there was no enemy fifteen miles this side of Knoxville.

Major Day had driven off a regiment of cavalry from Bull's Gap.

Reports from Mobile.

From the Charleston Mercury, October 11.

MOBILE, October 10.—On Saturday our eastern shore battery opened fire on the gunboats, and whipped them off. On Saturday the same battery opened on a side wheel steamer and hulled and disabled her. The vessel is not now visible in the fleet. This morning all but two vessels disappeared, but came back in the evening.

Reports from Louisiana.

From the Charleston Mercury, October 11.

OSYKA, Miss., October 9.—Scott's cavalry met, and after a severe fight, repulsed the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday last, near Jackson, La. No casualties are known except that one of Scott's caissons was blown up and several men killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our forces evacuated Clinton on Thursday, saving everything.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning some Yankee cavalry entered Clinton, disguised in Confederate uniforms, from the east side of the town, having crossed the Amite river at Williams bridge, and come up the east side. We have no particulars as to what they did at Clinton, except the capture of Colonel Pinckney, the commandant of the post, and some twenty soldiers. In the meantime a raiding party had gone on from their main body, and visited [illegible], Osyka, and Tangipahoa on the railroad, remaining a few hours at each place and plundering the people without mercy everywhere they went.

The New Conscription.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

The late change in the control of the conscription bureau at Richmond has been valuable in the Confederacy. The conscription law is actually enforced in Virginia by General Kemper—it has only been half enforced hitherto in Virginia, and in no other State has it been enforced at all.

It has been only another name for detail—only a signal for shirking—for the manufacture of endless pretences for "light duty," that is to say, for any and all duty—for everything rather than entrance on duty. A new regime has been inaugurated in Virginia by General Kemper, and if a similar man could be found in every State, the world would be astonished to find that the "exhausted South" has a million of recruits.

The revocation of details was one of the wisest steps ever taken by the Government, as the law authorizing it was one of the greatest follies committed by Congress. The existence of such a power as that to detail deprived the conscription law of half its virtue. The appliances which could be brought to bear upon weak men in authority, even if they were not corrupt men, were such as to nullify the operation of the law.

The only argument against the revocation of all details that we have heard is that these detailed men are the producers of the country; that if the details are revoked we should all starve. Well, we had better starve than fall under the Yankee yoke. We had better starve than be overrun. We should starve all the same then, and starve as slaves, not as freemen; starve in the roads and streets instead of in our own houses.

But we shall not starve. Whether Lincoln or McClellan be elected, the war cannot last forever, nor are the men now going into the army the real producers of the country. Of all things the South has now in most plenty [illegible]. She does not suffer from exhaustion, though she does suffer from Mr. Davis. The enemy has been more encouraged by his speech at Macon than by the fall of Atlanta, and we would be proportionally discouraged if we supposed that his representations that two-thirds of the army was "absentee," and none but old men and boys left in the land, were correct. But these are only the views of an excited imagination. Due allowance is made for them in the South, where the President is well known. The enemy assumes them to be exact and official statements; let him be undeceived by the stern reality.

—Israel Washburne has recently presented to the town of Washburne, Aroostook county, Maine, a valuable library.

—H. E. Prentiss, of Bangor, one of the proprietors of Topsfield, Maine, has recently given to that town a valuable library.

—Bears have recently been killed at Huntington and Hyde Park, Vermont. They made sad work with the sheepfolds before they were caught.

—Mr. S. D. Case, of Canton Centre, Connecticut, finds that by grafting his chestnut trees the nuts are not only larger, but ripen earlier.

—Mrs. Sarah Norton, one hundred years old last month, is the oldest person living in Newport, R. I. Her faculties are not perceptibly impaired.

—Friday of last week was the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the printing of the first paper in New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, by David Fowle.

—A letter has been received at Lawrence, Mass., addressed to the handsomest young lady in the town, and the postmaster feels that he is in an awkward fix.

—On Friday last the workmen employed on the tunnel under Lake Michigan, at Chicago, found unmistakable evidences of oil. Instead of water the Chicagoians bid fair to obtain inflammable material for city use.

—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Worcester, Mass., has expended $3000 within the year in taking care of sick and wounded soldiers, and is now out of funds. It appeals to the citizens of that place to raise $5000.

—The published record of transactions in real estate in Newport, R. I., for the past year, shows the transfer of three hundred and eighty-nine parcels at prices amounting to $1,984,250. A large proportion of these estates have been bought and sold on speculation.

—Austin Stowell, of North Orange, Massachusetts, the other day fired his gun into a chestnut tree to bring down some chestnuts, and the charge went into the body of a boy named Harrington who was in the tree, hidden by the foliage. The boy was seriously injured, but will live.

—On Saturday night last an attempt was made by two robbers to enter the house of Mr. Hensley, in East Pennsboro, Pa. Her husband being absent, Mrs. Hensley defended the premises and fired twice at the burglars with a pistol, when they deemed it advisable to beat a retreat.

—A suit has been tried in the Supreme Court in Boston to recover a policy of $10,000 upon the life of Mr. Hutchins, late of Roxbury. He died of an overdose of laudanum, and the insurance company attempted to prove that he committed suicide; but the jury found a verdict of $11,593 for the widow of Mr. Hutchins.

—A woman in California got married, and in four weeks was a widow. Three weeks after married again, and in two weeks more was again a widow. Two weeks after married her brother-in-law. Guess she must have either been a very attractive woman or else the only one in the place!

THIRD EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

News from Gen. Sherman's Army.

PROGRESS OF HOOD'S MOVEMENT

IT IS A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Our Army in Good Condition.

THE REBELS WILL NOT FIGHT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 10 A. M.—Major-General John A. Dix, New York:—The following despatch has been received:—

"CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, 3 P. M., October 17, 1864.—Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap. The report of yesterday, that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry, was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General."

Another official despatch, dated at Chattanooga yesterday, is as follows:—

"I left General Sherman at Ship's Gap, in Taylor Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right, and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered battle repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Altoona has made him very cautious. General Slocum is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet. If he fails to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men thus far have been in our favor.

"Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that, if surrendered, the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days; but that, if the posts were carried by assault, no prisoners would be taken. Rome is all right."

C. A. DANA, Acting Sec'ry of War.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "SCOTIA."

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The News of Early's Defeat in England.

"DARK DAYS FOR THE SOUTH."

Amsterdam Savans Send an Address to President Lincoln.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamer *Scotia* has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 9th instant.

The steamer *St. Andrew* arrived out on the 8th, and the *Arabia* on the 9th.

There was continued uneasiness in the financial and commercial circles in England. The unfavorable bank returns showing a heavy fall in the reserve of notes, dispelled all hope of a reduction in discount, and led to apprehensions of a possible further rise. The funds are heavy and drooping, and the demand for money active.

The Bank of Berlin has advanced the rate of discount from 6 to 7, and the Bank of Holland from 6 to 6½. The failures of John Gladstone & Co., merchants of London, for a heavy amount; George Wright & Co., merchants of Liverpool; John Catto, paper dealer, London; Patrick Thompson, ship-broker, London, and others, are announced.

The continued successes of Sheridan give great satisfaction to the friends of the North, and much discouragement to Secessionists. The Rebel loan fell to 56, but rallied to 58.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is plain to all that these are dark days for the South, but it thinks there is still a good deal of fight in the Confederacy.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Sheridan's second defeat of Early, says "it will incalculably strengthen Lincoln's political position."

At the recent meeting of the International Association for the advancement of Social Science at Amsterdam, one hundred and sixty members signed an address to President Lincoln, applauding his perseverance against the slaveholders, and encouraging him to persevere in the holy cause of liberty, which they feel sure must triumph.

Bell's Life says that neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the stakes, and all bets are off. It recommends Coburn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in England, and proposes that they either toss for a referee or that four gentlemen of the press select one for them. It says it was clearly Coburn's fault for not observing secrecy. Archbishop Cullen had issued a letter to the Irish clergy denouncing the fight.

M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and M. Chateaurenaud appointed to Washington.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 11,500,000 francs. The Bourse was lower; Rentes 65f. 65c.

There are various statements as to the progress of the Vienna Conference, but nothing intelligible or reliable.

The 8th was another dull day in commercial circles, but no additional failures had transpired.

A Madrid telegram says the recall of Admiral Pinzon from the Pacific has been decided upon. Measures are also adopted for the future command and destination of the Pacific squadron.

A Melbourne telegram of the 25th of August says there are indications of a probable peace in New Zealand.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 8, Evening.—Sales of cotton to-day, 4000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and exporters. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions steady. Lard advancing. Produce inactive.

Consols for money 88@88⅛.

Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount. Erie 41@42.

HAVRE, October 8.—Sales of cotton for the week, *tres ordinaire* 5000 bales at 40f. 28c., the market being dull and easier. Stock of cotton in port 51,000 bales.

PARIS, October 8.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes closed at 65f. 40c.

CALCUTTA, September 16.—Freights dull and declining. Exchange 2d. 3 farthings. Indigo quiet.

BOMBAY, September 15.—Exchange 2d.@3½d.

CANTON, August 27.—Tea unaltered. Exchange 49¾.

SHANGHAI, August 2.—Tea and silks active. Freights dull. Exchange 6s 7½d.

MELBOURNE, August 25.—Trade dull.

Arrived from New York—ships *Clara* [illegible]; *Ceres*, Hong-Kong; *Palo*, Woosung.

The steamer *Cherkiang* was totally burned near Hankow. The ship *Belvidere*, from San Francisco for Hong-Kong, was spoken August 13, dismasted in a typhoon, and was under jury-masts.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 18.

The Maryland Election.

The new Constitution is adopted in Maryland by a small majority.

Political.

There was a spirited meeting of the New York Excelsior Club last night, and the loyal Pennsylvanians in Washington have a meeting to-night.

How Delaware will Vote.

Private advices from Delaware say that its vote will be given to Lincoln and Johnson in November.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Flour has declining a tendency. Sales of 5700 bbls. at $[illegible] for State; $[illegible] for Ohio, and $10.75@14 for Southern. Wheat declined 3@5 cents; sales unimportant. Corn declining, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales of 1400 bbls. at $41.25@42 for Mess. Lard quiet at [illegible]. Whisky dull. Gold quoted at 211.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Flour quiet; Ohio extra, $10.87@11. Wheat quiet and scarce; Southern white, $2.50@2.85; white common advanced 2c.; yellow, steady. Groceries firm. Whisky dull; Ohio, $1.80.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 45. Noon, 62. One P. M., 65. Wind, S. W. by W.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

15 shares Girard Bank, $47½.
7 shares Western Bank, $77.
Warrants for 160 acres bounty land, not yet located, $160.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket. Sale absolute. $60.
Pew No. 21 (middle aisle) St. Mark's Church, $315.
Pew No. 161 St. St. Mark's Church, No bid.
5 shares Academy of Music, $[illegible].
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $10.
1 share Continental Hotel Co., $[illegible].
200 shares Pearson Petroleum Co., $[illegible].
200 Shares Olmstead Oil Company, $2.
600 Shares Connecticut Mining Company, 36.
100 Shares Etna Mining Company, $12¼.
100 Shares Mandan Mining Company, $12.
25 Shares Modern Mining Company, $3.
15 Shares Resolute Mining Company, $3.
28 Shares Kittanning Coal Company, $80.
1 Share Mercantile Library Company, $7½.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 862 Darien street, $7[illegible].
Clay lot, about five acres, Ridge road, Twenty-first Ward, $119 per acre.
Tavern stand, nearly 34 acres, West Chester Plank road, $14,000 bid.
Lot of ground, Twenty-fourth Ward, $375.
Lot of ground, Twenty-fourth Ward, $175.
Four-story store, northwest corner of Third and Callowhill streets, $10[illegible].
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 201 Callowhill street, $[illegible].
Three-story dwelling, No. 312 Callowhill street, $3750.
Ground rent, $121 24 a year, [illegible], $2225.
Country residence, northwest corner of Third and Venango streets, $3900.
Dwelling, No. 254 S. Ninth street, $3550.
Store and dwelling, Nos. 906 Lawrence street, and 911 Leithgow street, 1475.
Six dwellings, Nos. 1628, 1630 and 1632 Wood street, and Nos. 1625, 1627 and 1633 Pearl street, $4500 bid.
Business stand, No. 5 S. Front street, $12,[illegible].
Store and dwellings, Nos. 737 S. Tenth street, and 702 Stewart street, $3800.
Store and dwellings, Nos. 741 S. Tenth street, and No. 706 Stewart street $2150.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 804 South street, $1600.
Tavern, northwest corner of Tenth and Noble streets, $3500.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 723 Lombard street, $1000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 13 Bonsall Place, $1100.
Desirable tavern stand, No. 466 New Market street, $2705.
Taverns and dwellings, No. 443 New Market street, and Nos. 15, 17, and 19 Willow street, $3450.
Tavern stand, No. 445 New Market street, $3200.
Three-story dwelling, No. 1005 New Market street, $775.
Cotton factory, rolling mill, distillery, 68 stone tenements, and over 12 acres of land, Norristown, Pa., $19,700 bid.
Store and dwelling, No. 714 S. Sixth street, $1450 bid.
Dwelling, No. 1017 Olive street, $275.
Valuable farm, 90 acres, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, $9000 bid.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Three hundred and seventy-five soldiers arrived in the city yesterday. The following is a list of those belonging to Pennsylvania regiments.

Wm J [illegible], 29th
Daniel Leer, 55th
Henry Gutwald, 76th
Joseph Stevens, 20th
Andrew Kuttner, 188th
Henry Krussom, 58th
Israel Kline, 2d Art
Hamilton Lamb, 11th Cav
S D Evan, 188th
S N Porter, 2d Art
Michael Bease, 2d Art
Peter Fisher, 2d Art
C N Sista, 11th Cav
Enoch Conway, 76th
John Bose, 55th
Samuel Statler, 55th
Harvey Philips, 188th
C Herz, 11th
G P Baroicle, 55th
Henry June, 58th
Patrick Doeyen, 58th
E G Thompson, 11th Cav
P W Bundenbayl, 5th Cav
J B Allen, 58th
Thomas Lenop, 2d Art
A J Reed, 55th
D S Willard, 3d Art
S Greskop, 55th
Allen J Egleston, 3d Art
H Munaslowe, 55th
G Keenan, 2d Art
C T King, 207th
E Wilson, 58th
R Kartscher, 2d Art
M D Sheafer, 58th
P McMonagh, 2d Art
David Tracy, do
Wm Keeler, do
J W Stanley, 3d Art
M L Bloom, 58th
M M Bates, 2d Art
Levi Fisher, 76th
C F Eddy, 3d Art
Mathias Murray, 2d Art
W H Ashbaugh, 20th
Wm Dillman, 5th Cav
David Baker, 5th Cav
Philip Bowers, 5th Cav
Theodore Magner, 2d Art
Wm D Ferris, 58th
F S Worth, 3d Art
D L S Wynn, 58th
C S Pervel, 188th
Samuel Smith, 188th
Wm Heller, 47th
Lewis Craner, 188th
B B Black, 55th
Francis Warner, 55th
C L Story, 5th Cav
M Lyons, 5th Cav
W W Reynolds, 2d Art
J Moon, 5th Cav
George Smith, 2d
John Bowden, 2d
Jesse McCoom, 3d Art
A Dickinson, 188th
H S Keeney, 20th
J W Labar, 3d Art
Joseph Peirce, 3d Art
J C Merrian, 2d Art
J B Myers, 2d Art
Simon Tompkins, 2d Cav
S J Bell, 2d Art
Chas Connelly, 2d Art
E G Fisher, 55th
Levi Burgan, 2d Art
Joseph Knoote, 58th
Wm Miller, 58th
Wm Buckwalter, 188th
Thos Ferris, 15th Cav

In addition to the above, one hundred and thirty colored troops were removed to the various hospitals by the fire companies' ambulances.

COUNTING THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The votes from the different Philadelphia regiments and companies in the field have been received at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and are now being counted and placed in proper form. They are to be presented to the Board of Return Judges, who will reassemble on the 25th inst. for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote and determining the official majorities of the Union candidates. Up to this morning the votes as counted showed 212 for the Union candidates and 48 for the Democratic candidates. Of this number M. Russell Thayer, Union, received 29, Ross, Democrat, 3; John M. Butler, 30, Randall, Democrat, 8; C. M. Donavan, Democrat, 5, Isaac Sheppard, Union, 35. The soldiers' vote, when all counted, will elect Mr. Thayer to Congress from the Fifth District by about 150 majority. Mr. Sheppard, Union candidate for Senator, also stands a fair chance of election on the soldiers' vote, he being in the minority on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will increase Mr. Henry C. Howell's majority to nearly 10,000.

The vote taken on the *New Ironsides* showed that 33 votes had been cast, all of which were for the Union candidates. Of the 33 votes, all but 9 are credited to Philadelphia.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association was held this morning, at the rooms of the institution, the President, Mr. S. H. Perkins, in the chair.

The following facts are derived from the report:—

Number of visits paid by visitors—Female	9,920
Male	1,506
	11,426
Families under care	3,14[illegible]
Sick taken care of	[illegible]
Deaths, ministered to	[illegible]
Employment found adults	[illegible]
Children sent to school	54
Cash distributed	$3,329 42
" paid sewing women	2,131 42
" employees	669 78
" for coal	4,729 00
" for groceries	[illegible] 29
Total cash distributed	$15,780 01

WILL MEET HIS OLD FRIENDS.—Major Harry White, the Pennsylvania State Senator, who was detained from the State Legislature last session by the Rebels, and kept confined in Libby Prison for over eighteen months, will talk to the Veteran's Club at the Commonwealth Building this evening at 7 o'clock.

MARKET STREET BRIDGE.—By order of the Chief Engineer of the city, Strickland Kneass, Esq., the side-walk for passengers on the Market Street Bridge has been widened from five to seven feet. The improvement can only be properly appreciated by residents of West Philadelphia.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The gunboat *Chippewa*, now under repairs at the Navy Yard, will be completed this week, and be sent again on blockade duty. A large force is employed upon her.

ELECTION IN HOSPITAL.—The vote in the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, of the Pennsylvania soldiers, was unanimous for the Union ticket.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" OUT OF TOWN.

How Anxiously it is Expected.

ITS ARRIVAL AT DEPOTS AND WAY STATIONS.

In times of war and great political excitement, we of the city are too apt to depreciate the advantages bestowed upon humanity by the daily newspapers, and to imagine that the benefits arising from their perusal are temporary in their nature.

Look at the crowds daily congregated in front of our office on the occasion of our, at times, hourly issues. Smoking hot from the press, they are caught up, their contents eagerly devoured, and, "Twist"-like, there comes an incessant demand for "more." And thus one may be tempted to imagine that with the reading their teachings are forgotten, and that before night sets in they are nothing more than mere waste paper. Whatever truth there may be in this matter, so far as the city is concerned, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States where THE TELEGRAPH is largely circulated, the case is far different.

A week or ten days since, as one of the reporters of this paper journeyed far into the mountainous regions of Schuylkill county, this fact was strongly impressed upon him. Along the line of the Reading railroad the greatest excitement existed, and at all the way stations and great depots crowds of people, almost riotous in appearance, besieged the newsboys and baggage-car in quest of THE TELEGRAPH. While some were supplied at these points, large bundles of newspapers were immediately conveyed to the news-stands of these towns and villages, and there their distribution took place.

Something of the excitement, although on a smaller scale, exhibited in our press room and at our counters while the paper is going to press, also occurs at the points alluded to. The paper depot may be a little brick structure, located in the centre of the town, or a dilapidated frame shanty adjoining the line of the railroad.

No presiding deity of the press-room of our city papers, who, between thrusting the papers through the windows of the room to the boys, stamping, whistling, and hallooing outside, and occasionally administering a sharp blow with a rattan to some fellow more obstreperous than the rest, ever reigned more despotically than these same town and village newspaper-sellers, who, by-the-by, frequently occupy the position of postmaster at the same time.

As in the city the, "regular carriers" have the preference in being supplied. These "regulars" in the country are those who, in one-seat wagons or on horseback, convey the papers, on the arrival of the trains, to those little villages that are some miles removed from the railway station. Their bundles are made up for them, and off they start.

Then comes the delivery of the THE TELEGRAPH to the crowds congregated outside the building. Not a bit less vehement are they in their demands there than at our counter in this city, that one should be served first over another. There is almost the same amount of grumbling, the same series of short contentions, and the same extent of scowling and discontent. As in Philadelphia, many of them would be better contented to go to bed supperless than to miss receiving the afternoon paper. Some of them have walked or ridden miles to obtain their paper; and during these war times, so accustomed have they been to receive it that its absence awakens a feeling almost akin to that of a departed friend.

If THE TELEGRAPH should have been delayed until the departure of the train; if the press should have broken down, or an accident taken place on the railroad! Gracious! what a set of woe-begone looking people they are! How long the walk or drive home, and how sleepless the night may be passed by them! Our army may all have been driven into the Potomac, and like Pharaoh's hosts, swallowed up by the mighty element! Or else, Pennsylvania may again have been invaded, and Harrisburg and Philadelphia in flames! In fact, there is no end to this horrible nightmare, occasioned by the failure of the paper to come to hand.

But it is to the newspaper as an educator that we might make special reference. This great book of the people seemingly exerts a more potent influence, be it for good or evil, in the country than in the city. In our towns and villages the daily papers are not alone read, but *studied*. Along our great highways—of farms, rivers, and canals—and in the mountainous regions, the newspaper, besides satisfying the varying demand for news, also instructs the masses. The truths therein announced by the great writers whose lives are devoted to the humanitarian effort of making the people wiser, are reproduced in the minds of their readers; and thus the grandest results are accomplished.

It is especially pleasant for the editor and reporter to look from without the sphere of his immediate daily vocation, and glance along the mountains and valleys of our good old State, and think of what joy and comfort the workings of his brain daily bring to the noble people of this Commonwealth. Not a victory, be it of war or politics, he records but he knows that there are thousands of loyal hearts who re-echo the grateful amen that was spoken in his heart when he gave those words an immortality of printers' ink. And it is doubly grateful to the editors, reporters, and attaches of THE TELEGRAPH to feel that in this great work of reformation they have acted no humble part.

In Schuylkill and other counties last week we were shown strong evidence that THE TELEGRAPH is as anxiously looked for every afternoon and evening as is any of the morning papers of this city. People don't exactly cry for it, but they pout quite child-like when it fails to make its appearance—this, however, happening only when the default is beyond our control.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS.—This morning a large ingot of silver was exhibited at THE TELEGRAPH Office. This ingot is in the form of a brick, and was donated by the citizens of Nevada Territory to the United States Christian Commission. Its weight is seven hundred and twenty-five ounces and eighty-five pennyweights, and is valued in currency at $2905·35. $51,000, the proceeds of a fair recently held by the ladies of San Francisco, reached the Commission only a few days since, and $35,000 are on the way from other portions of the State. Yesterday $1437 was received from Portland, Oregon, a gift to the Sanitary Commission.

To-day, large quantities of hospital stores, clothing, etc., have been forwarded to the soldiers of Sherman's army, and quantities of clothing, food, etc., are being forwarded to the soldiers from Arkansas now marching into Missouri. These articles will be distributed by Rev. Sheppard Wells, brother of Mr. Wells, of the famous firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. The ingot above alluded to was forwarded by this express.

DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, elegantly perfumed, can be had in white flint glass bottles, with glass stoppers, suitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your head is bald or partially so; if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey, or if your head is covered with dandruff, scurf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonic is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—The Labor, Income, and Revenue Committees, having had their greatest expectations *more* than realized, in order to facilitate the settling up of the business of the Great Central Fair, will, on the 1st of November, close their books.

Their treasurer, Mr. John W. Claghorn, No. 118 S. Seventh street, desires all who may have subscriptions to *at once* forward them by mail or otherwise, so that they can be included in the final acknowledgment of this Committee.

FAST YOUTHS.—Two lads, named James Sherdon and Henry Hutchinson, were before Alderman Pancoast this morning charged with larceny. It is alleged that they broke open a car on the Reading railroad and took out a barrel of biscuit. The accused belong to a gang of youths whose ages range from fourteen to seventeen years, who are in the habit of making raids on the freight cars and carrying off large quantities of plunder.

RECRUITING.—Recruiting progresses slowly. This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty men. At the present rate about one hundred and fifty men are mustered into the service and credited to Philadelphia weekly. The deficiency of the city is about seven hundred.

EXTENSION OF FURLOUGH.—An order has been received by the Medical Director of this Department, extending the furloughs of the Indiana soldiers until November 12.

FIRE.—This morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, a stable in Fifth street, below Christian, was slightly damaged by fire.

POLITICAL.—A large Union meeting was held last night at National Hall. G. I. Riche, Esq., presided. Hon. William D. Kelley and Captain Colhoun delivered lengthy addresses, which were listened to with great attention.

A large assembly at the Union League Hall was addressed by William Nicholson and Joseph Shippen, Esqs. The Satterlee Hospital Band was in attendance, and interspersed the entertainment with national airs.

Benjamin H. Haines, Esq., and Captain I. J. Neale addressed the people of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the rooms of the Lincoln and Johnson Club, in West Philadelphia.

A large Union meeting was held at Haddonfield, New Jersey, at the conclusion of which the meeting paraded with torches and banners.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was 2480, an increase of 64 over the same period last year. Admitted within the past two weeks, 209, births 10, deaths 22, discharged 84, eloped 28, furnished lodgings 63, furnished meals 135. Total—males, 1106; females, 1374.

The monthly report of the Board of Visitors was read. The total expenditures were $854,84; number sent to the Almshouse, 311; refused admission, 291. The whole number receiving outdoor relief is: Americans, 377; foreigners, 469; children, 932. Total, 1778.

BAWDY HOUSE.—Elizabeth Clark is the alleged proprietress of a bawdy house in Swanwick street, Fifth Ward. Complaints have recently been made as to the character of the place, and last night the police made a descent on the house and took into custody Elizabeth and three or four others, among whom were a couple of countrymen. The latter were dismissed by Alderman Welding with some sound advice as to what kind of company they should seek hereafter. Elizabeth was held to answer at Court.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.—The case of William Frick and Anthony Black came up before Recorder Eneu yesterday. The accused were charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 915 Chesnut street, by a Kentuckian, who had lost $1560 at their house last September. The accused were held in $1000 bail to answer.

BRUTAL HUSBAND.—This morning James McIlwain, residing at York and Richard streets, was before Alderman Toland upon the charge of cruelly beating his wife. The latter was in a sickly condition, and has been confined to her bed from the effects of the bad treatment. The accused was committed for trial.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The Board of Guardians of the Poor have awarded contracts for furnishing wood for the first poor district, at $10 per cord, and for the second district at $9·75, to John Galbraight; and to Scargle & Son, at $11, for the western part of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

ARMY HOSPITALS.—During last week 1510 soldiers were admitted into the various United States Hospitals in this department, making the whole number 16,762.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

FALL CLOTHING.—

Clothing to suit the Fall of the Year.
Clothing to suit the fall of Gold.
Clothing to suit the fall of Stocks.
Clothing to suit the fall of Atlanta.
Clothing to suit the fall of Richmond.
Clothing to suit the fall of Mobile.
Clothing to suit the fall of Charleston.
Clothing to *suit the fall or rise of anybody*, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE MAJOR?—Go and hear Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the intrepid Union scout and spy, at the Assembly Buildings, this evening. Last appearance next Saturday evening. Matinee to-morrow afternoon. The scenes and hairbreadth escapes she relates are full of thrilling interest.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz.:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversable feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension of thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

THE PLACE to get good Photographs and accurate likenesses is B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch Street. Superb life-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, or Cartes de Visite.

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.—Mrs. S. A. Allen for twenty years past has been manufacturing her World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and the millions of bottles sold every year in the United States, Great Britain, and France (each year largely increased sales over the previous), is a guarantee that the articles are unequalled. We know they will restore grey hair to its youthful color, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. You can procure them at any Druggist's.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Yesterday, a case of considerable importance to liquor merchants was decided by Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The case was the United States of America vs. John Gibson *et al.*, and was in the form of a case stated, in order to settle the question whether certain liquor in bonded warehouses upon the 1st of July, 1864, was subject to the duty of $1 per gallon under the act of June 30, 1864.

The act of Congress of July 1, 1862, imposed a duty of 20 cents per gallon; this was increased to 60 cents by the act of March 7, 1864, and it so continued until the passage of the act of the 30th of June, when an additional tax of 90 cents was imposed, making the entire duty $1·50 until the 1st of February, 1865, when it will be $[illegible].

The defendants are manufacturers of domestic distilled spirits in Westmoreland, where they have erected two bonded warehouses. On the 30th of June, 1864, they had in the bonded warehouses 128,127 wine gallons of proof spirits manufactured after the 7th of March, 1864, and 23,947 wine gallons of proof spirits manufactured before the 7th day of March, 1864, and which had been duly returned to the officers of the United States as bonded spirits. On the 30th of June, 1864, the defendants paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue the sum of $87,063·70, being 60 cents per gallon.

The spirits remained in the bonded warehouses until after the 1st of July, 1864; but were removed subsequently for sale by the defendants without any additional duty having been paid. The United States in the suit claimed the additional 90 cents per gallon, because the liquor was not removed, while the defendants insist that the $87,063·70 was a payment in full of all duties imposed by the law at that time.

After an argument by Messrs. Gilpin and Valentine for the Government, and by Judge Knox for the defendants, the Court decided the matter in favor of the defendants, and directed judgment to be entered in their favor.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Philip Bell and Mary Bell his wife, in right of such wife vs. Abraham Liney. Promissory note. On trial.

Robert Whittaker vs. Morgan J. Thomas and Rachel D. Thomas. An action of ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Joseph Leeds and P. R. Fuller vs. Jos. M. Keenan. An action to recover for putting in a heater. Defense that the heater was defective, and had to be removed. Nonsuit.

Jesse W. Noble, surviving executor of the estate of Geo. McKeown, vs. Henry Rodenbach. An action to recover the difference between $2100 and $1450, the former being the price at which defendant bid in certain property at an Orphans' Court sale, and afterwards refused to take and pay for, and the latter being the price at which it was subsequently sold. On trial.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Walter, Libby, New Orleans, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig A. M. Young, Crosby, Queenstown, Workman & Co.
Brig Lapwing, Cromer, Rouen, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. Matthews, Low, Bangor, do.
Schr Little Rock, Bowen, St. Mary's River, H. A. Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Star of Hope, Nickels, 16 days from Matanzas, in ballast to captain.
Schr I. A. Sawyer, Reed, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Quickstep, Richardson, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, 4 days from Gloucester with fish to C. P. Knight.
Schr Onatavia, Jamieson, 3 days from City Point, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr Colorado, Bacon, 5 days from West Dennis, in ballast to captain.
Schr Governor Burton, Peacock, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lucy, Marrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea.
Schr C. A. Greiner, Cruise, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from Boston, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Elizabeth, Johnson, from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Birely, Shaw, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, from Alexandria, in ballast to J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Reading Railroad No. 42, Ireland, from Washington, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Robert, Barratt, from City Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. C. Baxter, Price, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H. A. Adams.
Schr J. L. Leach, Grace, from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Marts, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H. A. Adams.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr S. C. Willetts, Young, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H. A. Adams.
Steamer J. B. Mulliken, Eichman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, October 18. }

The excitement in the Gold Market culminated yesterday afternoon, and after selling at 229, the price receded to 215, and was heavy at the close. At the Fifth Avenue Board, in the evening, the price fell to 213½, at which price large sales were made. It is stated in well-informed circles that brokers in New York, supposed to be in the interest of the Government, sold $2,000,000 at the higher figures. What, however, mainly contributed to the fall was the rumors from Sherman, which indicated that Hood was on the retreat again. Any success of the Union troops will, as we yesterday stated, produce a panic in the Gold Market, notwithstanding the strong efforts to hold the market by interested parties, assisted by the secessionist bankers of New York.

Stocks closed last evening unsettled under the gold flurry, parties preferring to await the issue of the bullion combat.

The decline in Gold has operated unfavorably on stocks; the market is dull and prices have fallen off. Government bonds have declined; 5-20s sold at 101½@101⅝, coupons off, and 6s of 1881 at 105½. 104½ was bid for 7·30s.

Railroad shares are dull and lower. Reading sold early in the day at 60, but fell off, and sold at 59⅞, which is a decline; Camden and Amboy at 150; and Northern Central at 51. 68 was bid for Pennsylvania; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 75 for Lehigh Valley; 18½ for Catawissa common; and 46½ for Long Island.

New City 6s sold at 102¼; old do. at 99½; and Pennsylvania 5s at 94.

City Passenger railroad shares continue very dull. 69 was bid for Second and Third; and 20 for Lombard and South.

In Coal Oil shares there is less activity to notice, and prices are drooping. Oil Creek sold at 6⅞; Mineral Oil at 2⅞; and Densmore at 8⅝@8⅞, which is a decline.

Canal shares are also dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36; and Susquehanna Canal at 16; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 97 for Morris Canal common; and 76 for Lehigh Navigation.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is very little doing in the way of sales; Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 66; 163 was bid for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 29 for Mechanics; 48 for Western; 46½ for Commonwealth; and 46 for Union.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 9@12 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago stopped the issue of legal-tender notes, and it is now understood that he has determined to stop the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and that no more warrants payable in certificates will be issued.

Gold has declined 7 per cent. since last evening, under the favorable news from General Sherman, opening at 214¾ fell off and sold at 212½ at 11 o'clock, 209 at 12, and 207¾ at 12½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 18.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$100 U S 5-20s......102
800 sh Keystone Z'c..b5 3
300 sh Corn Planter..... 5⅞
400 sh do.........b5 6
700 sh do............ 6
100 sh do........b30 6
400 sh do............ 6¼
300 sh do.........b5 6⅛
300 sh do............ 6⅛
400 sh do............ 6⅛
400 sh Corn Planter.. 6⅜
100 sh do.........b5 6⅜
100 sh Bruner........ 1¼
1000 sh Tarr Farm..b30 3⅜
200 sh do............ 3⅛
300 sh do............ 3⅛
300 sh Big Tank....... 2
50 sh Read. R. R...c 60 94
100 sh do............ 60

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U. S. 6s, '81......105½
$3000 U. S. 5-20s....2d. 101⅝
$5000 do..........101⅝
$5000 1-Year Cer...... 95
$3200 Penna 5s....... 94
$1500 City 6s, over 70.. 99½
$11000 City 6s new mits 102¼
50 sh Far & Mec Bk... 66
200 sh New Creek..... 1⅛
20 sh Big Mount...... 6⅞
500 sh Oil Creek...... 6⅞
100 sh Mineral Oil.... 2⅞
50 sh N Central...b5 51
150 sh Densmore..b30 8⅞
100 sh do............ 8⅞
100 sh Susq Cal...b30 16
10 sh Cam & Am. 2d. 150
100 sh Sch. N. pf..... 36
700 sh Reading R..... 60
100 sh do.........s5 60
100 sh do.........b5 60
500 sh do............ 59⅞
100 sh do.........30 59⅞
100 sh do... b5&int 59⅞
100 sh do.........s30 59⅞

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	106⅝ bid	sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	81½ sales
Reading Railroad	59½ bid	59⅝ sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	115 sales
Northwestern	.. bid	36⅛ sales
New York Central Railroad	117⅛ bid	118 sales
Erie Railroad	94⅞ bid	91⅝ sales
Hudson Railroad	120⅛ bid	120⅛ sales
Gold	213 bid	sales
United States 5-20s	107⅛ bid	107⅛ sales
Market	Heavy.	Firm.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.........214¾ 12 M............209
11 A. M.........212½ 1 P. M............207⅞

Market excited and strong.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	208	210
American Silver, ¼'s and ½'s	195	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	190	..
Spanish Quarters	185	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7¾	8¼	Organic Oil	..	1
Big Mountain Coal	6¾	6⅞	Franklin Oil	..	1⅛
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	12	15	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1⅛
Green Mt. Coal	5	5¾	Irving Oil	7	7⅛
N. Carbondale	2	3	Pope Farm Oil	..	1
New Creek	1	1⅛	Densmore	8⅝	8¾
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Dalzell Oil	5⅞	6
Clinton Coal	¾	1	McElheny	5⅝	6
Butler Coal	12	14	Roberts Oil	..	3⅛
Diamond Coal	20	21	Olmstead	2	2⅛
Swatara	10	12	Noble & Delamater	12⅜	12¾
American Kaolin	2	..	Hibbard	1⅞	1⅞
Penn Mining	..b30 20	..	Story Farm	3⅛	3¼
Connecticut	¾	1	Bruner	1¼	1⅝
Keystone Zinc	3	3¼	Petroleum Centre	3⅛	4
Excelsior Oil	1½	1¾	Egbert	2⅞	3
Big Tank	2	2¼	Hoge Island	..	1⅝
Continental	1	2	Curtin	4	4¼
Oil Creek	6¾	6⅞	Phila & Oil Creek	1⅝	[illegible]
Maple Shade Oil	16¾	17¼	Bull Creek	4	[illegible]
McClintock Oil	6¾	7	Corn Planter	6⅜	6½
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	[illegible]	Briggs	3⅞	..
Perry Oil	3	4	Rock Oil	..	4¼
Mineral Oil	2⅞	3	Tarr Farm	3⅛	3⅜
Union Petroleum	2⅞	2¾	Globe	1⅜	1⅜
Beacon Oil	..	1	Sch. Oil Co.	..	2
Seneca Oil	1½	1¾	Upper Economy	..	1

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1200 bbls.; Wheat, 6400 bushels; Corn, 1400 bushels; Oats, 5000 bushels.

—The weekly averages of the old Banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, October 15, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of October 8:—

Decrease in Loans	$517,936
Increase in Specie	455,455
Decrease in Circulation	79,844
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,900,062

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week. The following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:—

	Oct. 17, 1863.	Oct. 8, 1864.	Oct. 15, 1864.
Capital	$69,491,000	$69,927,735	$69,927,735
Loans	206,659,749	185,875,206	185,357,270
Specie	24,282,475	20,066,577	20,522,032
Circulation	5,618,784	4,131,111	4,051,267
Gross Deposits	249,080,517	220,719,271	220,704,823
Exchanges	71,750,300	54,080,249	62,471,720
Undrawn	178,050,317	146,330,022	150,230,084
In Sub-Treasury	28,001,274	28,065,356	24,373,905

The deposit line on the present Associated Bank statement is nearly four millions higher than last Monday. This partially accounts for the very easy working of the money market through the past week, and also points to the accumulation of legal-tender currency in New York from the heavy September disbursements by the Government to the army, &c.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, October 18.—In Cotton there is a firmer feeling, and Middlings are held at $1·25.

Cloverseed ranges from $9·50@9·75 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy sells in a small way at $5·50. Flaxseed is advanced. It is now worth $3·25.

The sudden decline in the premium on Gold and Sterling Exchange has somewhat impaired confidence in the Flour Market, and the demand has somewhat fallen off, but prices are without essential change. The demand for export is limited to 2000 barrels fair and choice Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $11@12·25 ⅌ barrel; 2100 barrels W. B. Thomas, 1000 Blue Ridge extra family, and 500 barrels Quaker City Mills, do. do. on secret terms. The retailers and bakers purchase from $9·75 to 12·50 for superfine, and fancy brands as in quality.

The demand for Wheat is moderate, and there is very little offering; we notice sales of 1900 bushels Pennsylvania red, from the cars, at $2·50; and [illegible] at $2·52; 700 bushels Kentucky white were [illegible]. Rye sells slowly at $[illegible]. Corn is in limited request at $1·[illegible] for yellow. Oats are in fair request, at 94c. for Pennsylvania and Western. A sale of 1000 bushels Malt is reported at $[illegible].

Whisky is firm at $1·80 for Ohio; and $1·78 for Penn. [illegible] bbls. Ohio sold at $1·75.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN.

General Dix, of New York, has recently written a letter, in which he attributes the decline of our country in political prosperity and virtue chiefly to the habit we have fallen into of selecting candidates for the Presidency for the sake of their "availability"—or, in other words, their supposed fitness to make a good run for the office. This is true.

But this is not the only defect or vice in our politics, or in our modes and methods of nominating and electing men to every respectable station, from the least to the greatest. Another is, the recognition and support among us of a class of men who make politics a trade, and live on public patronage.

Out of one office into another, so they go, year after year, the same individuals ever turning up when official position is to be attained, or there is a prospect of fattening at the public crib. They have no especial fitness for political place. They have no marked force of character, intellect, or practical talent for business. You may even wonder at their prominent position in the party to which they belong. But they are what they are, because they make partisan machinery and stratagem their daily thought and nightly dream; and because, most potent reason of all, really respectable citizens stand aloof and allow the wire-pullers to have a clear field to themselves.

If there is any member of society who is peculiarly disqualified for official responsibility, it is the man who makes the search for place the continued business of his life. His aim is emolument; and as a general thing, as long as he can satisfy his party friends, he will not be too nice in his choice of the means of gratifying his avarice. Some of this class have no scruples in acknowledging that if they can get into a profitable berth, and line their pockets well, they will care little for what the world may say of a defect in their accounts.

And yet so low has political morality fallen among us, that men known to be of this stamp are chosen to office without difficulty, while individuals of tried integrity and genuine ability are thrust aside. These professional politicians are the creatures of our party systems. We extend national organizations into the smallest of our municipal elections, and lose sight of the merit of the nominees in our blind adherence to a party formed for purposes affecting only the general policy of the States. To cut loose from such corrupt and imbecile domination, we must consent to separate national and municipal affairs, and give more attention to the personal qualifications of candidates.

The Union party, however, have commenced a hopeful and salutary reform in this matter. The nominations made by them recently are, in the main, of a very much more meritorious character than party nominations have usually been for several years past. Their late municipal ticket in this city, headed by a citizen of such irreproachable reputation and sterling virtue as Mr. Henry C. Howell, who was elected Sheriff of this county, was quite unexceptionable; while the Union candidates for the Legislature and for Congress were men well qualified for the offices for which they were named, and worthy of popular support. In a word, the Unionists have initiated a gratifying improvement in this matter of nominating candidates for public stations, and it is to be hoped that the people will sustain and encourage them hereafter in the good work.

THE WAY WE MAKE MERCHANTS.

The habit of employing so many boys in the commercial walks of life, without remuneration, is a great and growing evil. In its practical operation it is anti-republican, confining, as it does, certain positions to the sons of the comparatively rich. The poor boy, however ambitious and talented, is denied access to them, because he has neither affluent relations nor friends to support him during his minority. Those who practise this system may offer as a reason for it the superabundant supply of service which may be had free of cost. The system, however, is radically wrong and mischievous, and should be abandoned.

There are duties which mankind owe the rising generation, and which should be duly considered and exercised with some reference to their welfare. The capacity of a boy for the place he is to occupy should be attentively regarded, a fair field for the exercise of that capacity should be afforded, and the due improvement and progress of the employed, in and relative to the particular business in which he may be engaged, should be facilitated. These conditions of a sound policy, in their effects upon the employer and the youth taken into service, are impracticable where a dozen boys are crowded into a mercantile establishment, the duties of which could be better performed by half the number under a thorough *regime* of commercial training, and stimulated by a reasonable compensation.

The boys themselves are opposed to the clearly slavish position they occupy. It is fitted to lessen their self-respect, depress their energies, and induce other feelings than those they should entertain towards their employer and his interests. The present practice is not that which placed the existing heads of the commercial community in their comparatively prominent position. A majority of them commenced life with no facilities for working for nothing; but, on the contrary, they expected to work and to be paid for it. In the initiatory duties of these callings they were consequently energetic, faithful, and industrious, and after due probation they were promoted according to a just order of advancement.

They not only handled the goods, but were taught their names, quality, and value; were frequently passed into the service of the counting-room, where they became familiar with accounts, mercantile forms and practice—no moment of time being wasted; and their expanding ambition to effect a sale was stimulated by that kind of encouragement that inspired them not only with manly confidence, but a feeling of gratitude, which manifested itself in respect for their employers and a regard at all times for their interests.

Notwithstanding this allusion to the past, there is as good material now as ever existed, and all it requires is the same kind of training and development to raise up an intelligent and vigorous race of merchants. But that material finds but slight incentives, under existing circumstances, to professional pre-eminence, burdened as it is with the competition of numbers, and hence divided duties, and little or no pay—so that the field for the exercise of either energy or a laudable ambition is as sterile, in a business point of view, as is the Desert of Sahara in a physical one.

Who that has ever passed through the routine of a sound commercial education, and has contrasted it with that which now prevails, does not see that the present system of making merchants is radically defective. In fact, the deficiency is so palpable—and we think we have pointed out the true cause—that the boy, having served out his apprenticeship, such as it was, is mildly told by his employers—the time having arrived when remuneration is expected by him—that they have no further use for his services. Why? Because he has not, for want of an opportunity, perfected himself in the business in which he has been engaged, and hence is incapable of rendering services of pecuniary value to his employers.

There are cases where the employer, soon after admitting a boy into his service, sees that he is unpromising, and clearly anticipates the result. But he continues to retain him notwithstanding, often upon sufferance, as he costs nothing, be cause the parent, who has no properly considered or definite views relative to the boy's future, wishes to have him, even without pay, in some respectable occupation. A boy thus situated, comprehending his comparative independence, makes no exertion to advance or improve himself—if that is even practicable under the lax system of discipline to which he is subjected—since improvement and advancement are, with him, of secondary consideration, as compared with his ease and pleasure.

Who is responsible for this? The employers, who only possess the power to apply the proper remedy, or who can, by persisting in keeping boys upon sufferance, because they are *cheap*, thrust out upon the world unproficient merchants, to mar their fortunes and disgrace their vocation. The only true course is to select the right kind of boys, and systematically train, teach, work, and pay them. We would then not only witness less extravagance and fewer failures, but an order of men thoroughly prepared, by practical knowledge, example, and culture, not only to lessen the effeminacy and false pride that threaten, with the increase of wealth, luxury, and indolence, to stamp their impress upon our social and national character, but help to save us from becoming the prey to that degeneration which has, in times past, marked the decay and fall of nations once apparently as powerful, prosperous, and promising as our own.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Corrected Majorities as far as Received.

COUNTIES.	1863. GOVERNOR. Curtin.	1863. GOVERNOR. Woodward.	1864. Union.	1864. Democratic.
Adams	2,689	2,917	....	400
Allegheny	17,708	10 655	6,438	....
Armstrong	3,146	2,977	....	93
Beaver	3,037	2,056	766	....
Bedford	2,430	2,704	....	679
Berks	6,056	12,627	....	6,336
Blair	3,263	2,366	525	....
Bradford	6 722	2,954	3,000	....
Bucks	6,266	6,836	....	331
Butler	3,428	3,094	42	....
Cambria	2,164	3,900	....	1,079
Cameron	318	216	59	....
Carbon	1,542	2,119	....	512
Centre	2,714	3,058	....	300
Chester	7,998	5,498	2,019	....
Clarion	1,618	2,598	....	1,069
Clearfield	1,531	2,987	....	1,292
Clinton	1,607	1,911	....	640
Columbia	1,801	3,342	....	1,375
Crawford	5,141	4,256	1,147	....
Cumberland	3,444	4,075	....	543
Dauphin	5,069	3,875	684	....
Delaware	3,462	1,789	1,298	....
Elk	316	722	....	437
Erie	6,259	3,260	2,600	....
Fayette	3,091	3,791	....	814
Forest	91	58	....	59
Franklin	3,876	3,710	....	60
Fulton	761	1,021	....	250
Greene	1,484	2,960	....	1,434
Huntingdon	3,286	2,167	511	....
Indiana	3,861	1,955	1,709	....
Jefferson	1,754	1,698	56	....
Juniata	1,456	1,737	....	305
Lancaster	12,341	7,650	4,980	....
Lawrence	3,063	1,251	1,546	....
Lebanon	3,608	2,651	716	....
Lehigh	3,698	5,526	....	2,017
Luzerne	7,022	9,808	....	2,045
Lycoming	2,414	3,865	....	986
McKean	727	632	119	....
Mercer	3,907	3,408	509	....
Mifflin	1,579	1,626	1	....
Monroe	684	2,712	....	1,572
Montgomery	6,238	7,489	....	1,281
Montour	1,112	1 447	....	471
Northampton	3,465	6,598	....	2 893
Northumberland	2,669	3,356	....	817
Perry	2,128	2,206	....	79
Philadelphia	44 214	37,193	7,523	....
Pike	270	1,184	....	1,030
Potter	1,470	519	600	....
Schuylkill	8,550	8,547	....	1,735
Snyder	1,758	1,341	181	....
Somerset	3,061	1,738	771	....
Sullivan	320	713	....	300
Susquehanna	4,134	2,527	804	....
Tioga	4,564	1,017	2,030	....
Union	2,026	1,270	480	....
Venango	3,295	2,979	247	....
Warren	2,371	1,388	800	....
Washington	4,627	4,371	200	....
Wayne	2,221	3,152	....	961
Westmoreland	5,401	6,541	....	1,477
Wyoming	1,359	1,518	....	30
York	5,512	8 068	....	2 899
Totals	269,496 254 171	254,171	41,902 40,152	40,152
Union majority	15,325		1,750	
Total vote in 1863 was	523,667			

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—The *Heir-at-Law* is one of the most perfect performances given by the Warren combination. Mr. Warren's "Dr. Pangloss" is a proof that excessive comic effect can be produced without one attempt at vulgarity. His "Dr. Pangloss" is full of humor, but essentially ridiculous, yet does not pass the bounds of nature. Such compounds of [illegible] and [illegible], selfishness and simplicity, exist, and especially did exist some years ago, when men had time to be [illegible]. "Dr. Pangloss'" numerous quotations, with the little chuckling ahem! after them are irresistible.

The "make up," too, is equally traditional; for we remember seeing in old playbooks pictures of "Dr. Pangloss" with just such a fantastic dapper wig. Mr. Barron's "Dick Dowlas" is amongst his happiest attempts, showing us that in serious drama his true talent is displayed, for he was much better in the last act, where he repents his follies, and atones to "Cicely," than in the days of his gayeties and follies. Miss Orton was a true country girl. Usually "Cicely" is played more like a continental young lady; but Miss Orton's "Cicely" was true to nature, more in keeping with the situation in the play, and most effective, as well as perfectly original.

Mr. Lennox played "Zekiel Homespun" with feeling and humor, two elements difficult to unite, but which he gave with admirable judgment. Miss Mestayer's "Lady Duberly" was just a little too serious. Miss Schenck played her part quietly, and with less affectation than usual. In fact, all were excellent, excepting ever and always Mr. Evans, who returned from a desert island in pink velvet inexpressibles, and with all his defects about him.

Poor Pillicoddy gave us Warren as the doating, elderly husband of a young wife, trembling for the return of the "ancient mariner," her husband. The ridiculous situations, the absurd dialogue, the bombastic soliloquies, were all given with exquisite humor and originality again, even in "Pillicoddy," which we have seen low comedians produce effect only by vulgarity, without one single attempt at exaggeration, either in bow or gesture.

Warren is essentially a sympathetic actor, whether in high or low comedy. Miss Orton did not make as much of "Sarah Blunt" as does Miss Cornelia Jefferson. Mr. Ward was capital as "Captain O'Scuttle," with the exception of a little exaggeration of maritime bluffness. Mrs. Baker's "make up" was excellent, but her manner of speaking renders her perfectly unintelligible.

We congratulate the management on the acquisition of Miss Flood, a "walking lady," who looks like a lady, dresses like a lady, and speaks like a lady—a much more difficult thing to find than may be imagined by the uninitiated. The audiences at the Chesnut are composed of the very *elite* of the city. The theatre was crowded last evening, and few left after the first piece, so great is the attraction of the Warren combination.

At the Arch Street Theatre, *Bel Demonio* began the week to a good house. *Bel Demonio* shows the power of spectacle and scenery, given as they are at the Arch; for Brougham has so *loaded* the play, that but for the scenery and the attraction of Mademoiselle Vestvali's magnificent appearance, energetic acting, and artistic singing, *Bel Demonio* must have laid heavily on the audience. Mr. Dodsworth, who has so much improved in the selections he gives us, should subdue the orchestra more in the *music* of the pieces through which the actors have to speak. What they say is drowned by what the instruments discourse.

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Charges Against the Rebel General Page.

HE IS ACQUITTED BY THE COURT.

The Evidence and the Findings.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following correspondence and the findings of the Council of War convened to investigate certain charges against General Page, C. S. A., will explain themselves. They are published to vindicate the military reputation of an officer of acknowledged bravery and ability:—

New Orleans, October 1.—Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, &c.—General:—The Council of War, convened in this city by your order of the 1st of September, ultimo, to investigate certain allegations circulated against me for a violation of the laws of war, at the time of the surrender of Fort Morgan, having some time since finished its proceedings, I now respectfully request that you will furnish me with a copy of the findings in the case, and as an act of simple justice to a prisoner of war, that it be officially published in the newspapers of this city.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,
R. S. Page,
Brigadier-General C. S. Army.

Headquarters Military Division, West Mississippi, New Orleans, October 3.—Respectfully returned. General Page may, himself, if he so desires, cause the publication of the order in question.
By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby.
C. T. Christensen, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.—General Orders, No. 50.—I. Proceedings of a Council of War convened at New Orleans, La., by virtue of the following orders:—

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., September 1, 1864.—Special Orders No. 115.

* * * * * * *

5. A council of war, to be composed of Major-General S. A. Hurlbut, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General James Totten, M. S. M., and Lieutenant Commander S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, members, and Captain De Witt Clinton, Aid-de-Camp, Recorder, will assemble in the city of New Orleans, La., at 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, for the purpose of examining into the allegations against Brigadier-General R. S. Page, Confederate States Army, for violation of the laws of war, in destroying or injuring the works, armament, and munitions, at Fort Morgan, Ala., of which he was then commander, after he had abandoned the defense of the fort, and indicated his intention to surrender by hoisting the white flag.

The council will report the facts and express its opinion upon the matters submitted to it, and is authorized to adjourn to Fort Morgan, or other points in Mobile Bay, if it should be found necessary or expedient to do so.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby.
C. T. Christensen, Major and Ass't Adjutant-General.

The council have submitted the following as the facts:—

That the white flag was hoisted on the glacis of Fort Morgan about the hour of six o'clock on the morning of the 23d of August last.

That no property was destroyed after that time.

That the spare gun-carriages were destroyed by chopping and sawing, several days before the surrender.

That about ninety thousand pounds of powder were destroyed by water on the night of the twenty-second of August last, while the citadel was on fire.

That on the evening of the twenty-second of August last, about dusk, General Page ordered the heavy guns of the fort to be spiked, which was done more or less effectually.

That by the inspection report of the 25th of August, eighteen guns were found spiked at that inspection; and that the flank casemate guns do not appear to have been spiked.

That at a different inspection made by Captain J. J. Williamson, acting ordnance officer, on the last-mentioned day, one gun was found in a condition indicating that a shell had been bursted in the chamber; some of the guns were double and treble shotted, one being double loaded with percussion shells, the second shell with the muzzle down, and in another gun a shot was driven home and the spike clinched on the shot.

That no quartermaster's or commissary stores were destroyed or injured, except from the effect of our fire.

OPINION.

The Council, being limited by the terms of the order convening it, and the rule laid down in paragraph one hundred and forty-four of General Order No. 100, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 24, 1863, is of opinion that Brigadier-General R. S. Page, Confederate States Army, is not guilty of a violation of the laws of war.

II. The findings and opinion of the Council of War in the foregoing case are approved, and the Council is dissolved.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby.
C. T. Christensen,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LETTERS FROM HON. JOHN BRIGHT

John Bright on the Presidential Election.

The *Tribune* publishes the following letter from John Bright:—

"Rochdale, October 1, 1864.—Dear Sir:—For more than three years the people of this country have watched with a constant interest the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know, some have rejoiced over the temporary successes of the enemies of your Government, and some have deeply lamented them.

"At this moment we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle; and there is with us the same difference of opinion and of sympathy, as regards your coming Presidential election, that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

"All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the Rebellion, who have hoped for the break-up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a restored and free republic, so far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of General McClellan. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of secession have brought upon your country, who believe that slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term.

"It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen, there may appear to have been errors in his course. It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly be expected to be free, regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us, in some degree, to regard it, we see in it an honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

"I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election in England, and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this:—It will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican institutions—with an instructed and patriotic people—can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

"I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause. I have spoken to my countrymen on its behalf; and now, in writing this letter to you, I believe I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of your country. Forgive me for this intrusion upon you; but I cannot hold back from telling you what is passing in my mind, and I wish, if possible, to send you a word of encouragement.

"Believe me, always, with great respect, yours, very truly,
John Bright.
"Horace Greeley, Esq., New York, U. S."

Another Letter from Hon. John Bright.

THE FIRE SCREEN AT THE SANITARY FAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following letter has just been received from John Bright, Esq., acknowledging the receipt of a fire screen, which was presented to him by a subscription at our Sanitary Fair in June last:—

"Rochdale, September 19, 1864.—Dear Madam:—Mr. Dudley has forwarded to me the beautiful 'Banner Screen' which has been presented to me by yourself and others of my friends from the Central Fair at Philadelphia. I write to thank you for it, and to say how much I value this expression of your good opinion of me. The screen itself is somewhat too brilliant for the moderate appointment of my drawing-room, but it is greatly admired by my wife and by all the members of my family.

"I cannot thank all those who subscribed for it, but I appreciate their kind feeling towards me. I watch every step of your great conflict with intense interest, with as much interest, I think, as if I were a citizen of your country. I regard it as a struggle, the result of which will fix, for ages it may be, the character and fate of your continent, and which will influence all the interests of freedom throughout the world. On your coming Presidential election much will depend. I hope there is virtue enough in the North to support the Administration in its efforts to restore the Union, and to purge the country from the curse and guilt of slavery.

"I have had faith in your great cause from the beginning, and I will still hope and believe.

"With warm thanks for your kind remembrance of me, I am, with the highest respect, yours truly,
John Bright.
"Mrs. E. C. Ogden, No. 1314 Arch street, Philadelphia, United States."

Splendid Periodicals.—We have received from Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, copies of the London *Illustrated News*, *Illustrated Times*, and *Punch*, the latest received, for which our thanks are due.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·00 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty foot of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

ASHTON—WAKEMAN.—On Thursday, October 13th, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Geo. B. Crooks, the Hon. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, of Washington, to HANNAH E., daughter of William Wakeman, of New York.

MARSHALL—MORTON.—In Camden, August 14th, by Rev. C. W. Heisley, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL to Miss SALLIE A. MORTON, both of Camden, N. J.

MASSEY—WISE.—September 14th, 1864, by Rev. W. Mullin, Mr. GEO. D. MASSEY to Miss MARY E. WISE, both of this city.

SPROUL—JONES.—On October 13th, at Weston, Mass., by Rev. Calvin H. Topliff, Mr. JAMES T. SPROUL, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY J. JONES, of former place.

Died.

BURNS.—On the 17th instant, FELIX D. BURNS, of disease contracted in the United States Navy, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Felix and Mary Burns, N. W. corner of Hancock and Thompson streets. Services and interment at St. Michael's Cemetery. [New York and Utica papers please copy.]

IAEGER.—On the 16th instant, at Baltimore, LOUISA, wife of Wm. G. W. Iaeger.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 1522 Girard avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PARRY.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. S. Smith, M. D., in Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa., ELIZABETH PARRY, widow of Thomas Parry, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Horsham, on Fourth day, the 19th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M.

PEPPER.—On the 15th instant, in the 75th year of his age, Dr. Wm. Pepper.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday morning, October 19th, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females, like-wise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the [illegible], hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power at the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost innumerable. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.
W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.
Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-20t

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!
STECK & CO'S PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
DECKER BROS PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
Under the Management of the
NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
and other prominent Artists are engaged, under the direction of
Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.
TICKETS $1, including a valuable Gift from $1 to $200, can be had at the depot, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
10-17-3t J. THEIN, Actuary.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly!
THIRD WEEK OF VESTVALI.
THIRD WEEK OF BEL DEMONIO.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
BEL DEMONIO.
With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.
ANGELO .... VESTVALI
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
Box office open from 10 to 3.
VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO,
EVERY NIGHT.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LARGE HALL.
Last week of the charming and patriotic Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, THE FEMALE UNION SPY AND SCOUT, who has nightly appeared to large and fashionable audiences, all of whom pronounce her the heroine of the present day. She will relate her thrilling escapes from the Rebels, with anecdotes of prominent Rebel Officers. The Grand Stereopticon nightly.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock, at Matinee prices—25 cents to all parts of Hall. Children, 15 cents. Evening, commence at 8. Secure seats during the day. 10-18-6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 18, 1864,
The performance will commence with
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt .... Mr. William Warren
Lady Gay Spanker .... Miss Josie Orton
Dazzle .... Mr. Charles Barron
Pert .... Miss Emily Mestayer
Saturday Afternoon,
EIGHTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10-18

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Subscriptions will be Received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8e6-3m

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-thstu-3m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS.	No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA will hold its sessions in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, commencing this evening, at 7½ o'clock, with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. WILLIAM AIKMAN, of Wilmington. 1t*

GODEY, AND LADY'S FRIEND,

READY FOR NOVEMBER,

PITCHER'S,

10-18-6t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO,

AND

MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city,

FOR SALE BY

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10-18-tuths-6t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSTIC FRAMES,
WALNUT FRAMES,
GILT FRAMES,
PASSE PARTOUTS,
ALL SIZES, STYLES, AND SHAPES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
G. W. PITCHER'S
Book, Album, Picture, and Frame Store,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
ALL NEW BOOKS
1t SOLD AT A DISCOUNT.

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO PETROleum Oil Territory.
200 acres in fee, four and a half miles south of Horse Neck Creek.
205 acres in fee, near Hughes River.
140 acres in fee, eight miles east of Parkersburg, and two miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
All in oil belt, titles undoubted, with fine indications of oil. Prices moderate.
Also several liberal leases of Oil land in Washington County, Ohio, for sale.
For particulars, address JOHN BUTCHER,
10-15-2t* No. 117 S. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
PITCHER'S,
10-18-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tenders, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3nt

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.
BADGES, EMBLEMS, PINS, MEDALS, &c.
BADGES, EMBLEMS, PINS, MEDALS, &c.
For the Presidential Campaign.
Secure your assortment in time.
Dealers will find the best styles, greatest variety, and low prices, at
W. TILLER'S,
10-15-3t No. 33 S. FOURTH Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

REDUCED TO $3·00.

ALL GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-18-3t Above Willow.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,
Made in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
In great variety.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Robert P. King,
2. G. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Bumm,
4. William H. Kern,
5. Barton H. Jenks,
6. Charles M. Runk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Corson,
11. Edward Halliday,
12. Charles F. Reed,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Wister,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John P. Penney,
23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.
SIMON CAMERON,
5-4 CHAIRMAN.

LABOR, INCOME AND REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON Labor, Income, and Revenue.—
In addition to the numerous incomes heretofore acknowledged, the undersigned with pleasure acknowledges the receipt of the following within the last month:—

For Mrs. Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville:—	
Balance of subscriptions	$73·00
Highway Department, per J. M. Riley, Chairman	8·25
Neville Schofield and employees, Manayunk	1 10
W. Warner, Jr., Esq.	20·00
For W. H. Vermilye, Esq.:—	
From citizens of Orange county, N. J.	750·00
John T. Kersey, Esq.	31·50
John D. Ward, Esq.	10 00

NOTICE.

In order to settle up the business of the Great Central Fair, on and after the 1st of November next the undersigned will close his books. Those who may have subscriptions will please forward them by mail or otherwise AT ONCE, so that they can be included in the final acknowledgment of this Committee.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer,
1t Office No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The following named gentlemen will address the public this week:—

TUESDAY EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK
JOHN HIBBARD, Esq., of Chester.
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq.

WEDNESDAY.
CHARLES E. LEX, Esq.
E. SPENCER MILLER, Esq.

THURSDAY.
COLONEL TOWER, of Pottsville.
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.

FRIDAY.
HON. A. K. McCLURE.

SATURDAY.
COLONEL BOWMAN, of Delaware.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. 10-18-5t

THE LOYAL LADIES OF '64 DEclare Abra'm Elected for Four Years more!
GRAND FLAG RAISING
GRAND FLAG RAISING
GRAND FLAG RAISING
BY THE LOYAL LADIES
BY THE LOYAL LADIES
BY THE LOYAL LADIES
OF THE TWENTIETH WARD!
OF THE TWENTIETH WARD!
OF THE TWENTIETH WARD!
The Lady Patriots of the Twentieth Ward will unfurl a beautiful
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FLAG,
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FLAG,
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FLAG,
ON THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, OCTOBER 18th, IN
HUTCHINSON STREET, ABOVE POPLAR,
HUTCHINSON STREET, ABOVE POPLAR,
HUTCHINSON STREET, ABOVE POPLAR,
And cordially invite their Union-loving friends to be present.
Rev. WM. S. HALL, WM. NICHOLSON, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage. An efficient Brass Band, the Republican Invincibles, a display of Fireworks, etc., will also honor the occasion.
THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED! 1t

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.
9-28 19t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9-22-26to W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Bank will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding the question whether the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
10 13-tu20 B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company have this day declared their sixth monthly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from the earnings of September, payable, free of State tax, on the 20th instant. Books close 15th and re-open 21st.
October 12, 1864. [10-13-8t] GEORGE W. HUNTER, Secretary.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3-5m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street,
between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

NOTICE.—PERSONS SUFFERING FROM Private Diseases, and wishing to be cured in a short time and at small expense, call at Drug and Chemical Store, FIFTH and CARPENTER Streets. 10-18-2t*

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS, AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

From the Times.

There is no end to Copperhead charlatanry. Look at the front of Tammany Hall, or at almost any of the Copperhead banners swung over the street, and you see beneath the Janus-faced portraits of McClellan and Pendleton, the inscription—"The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." This party device is given to the winds in the very face of the Chicago platform, the most prominent feature of which is "an ultimate Convention" for the amendment of the Constitution and reconstruction of the Union. It would seem as if these Copperhead managers take the American people to be idiots, without sense enough to heed these shuffling tricks.

The Chicago platform, so far as it extended, was consistent. In making "a cessation of hostilities" a party measure, it, of necessity, had to propose either a recognition of Confederate independence, or some peaceable mode of bringing the Confederates back to the Union. Something more than an offer of universal amnesty was necessary. Additional guarantees for slavery and for State rights must be tendered. It was to secure these that a new Constitutional Convention was proposed, for amendments to the Constitution will be necessary to give them any permanent force. What should be the final resort in case such a convention could not agree upon amendments that would satisfy Southern demands, or in case the amendments so agreed upon should not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, without which, according to the present Constitution, they could have no effect, the platform failed to specify.

Inasmuch as it pronounced the war a "failure," the fair inference is that the only alternative contemplated by its framers, in such a contingency, was a positive and final recognition of the Jeff. Davis Government. But we repeat that, so far as it went, the project of "an ultimate convention" for amending the Constitution and reconstructing the Union was in full keeping with the Copperhead policy, and is a necessary feature of the party platform.

If the party had the least moral earnestness, it would stick to the measure it has deliberately adopted. It would scorn to parade before the people this flagrant contradiction of it, "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," which means nothing else than No Convention. A party is lost to all principle, and is past shame, which can thus advertise its duplicity, so that it shall be seen and read of all men.

The principle of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," so far as it has any real import, belongs to the Baltimore, and not to the Chicago platform, and can be realized only by the success of the Union party. Of course, strictly speaking, the Union can never again be what it has been. It has been in a constant state of change since its original formation. The members which compose it have been constantly increasing in number; the area which it covered has, at intervals, received vast additions; the relative proportions of the free States to the slave, and the relative representative weight of one section over another, have altered again and again; the material interests and the political policies which have controlled the Government of the Union have continually fluctuated.

No man who talks accurately will say that the Union of 1860 was, in all points, the same as that of 1830 or 1790. It would be like saying that the man was in all parts the same as the boy and the infant. No human art could make even a single man what he was five years ago; infinitely less could it so make a nation. What is meant is, that the *essential identity* of the Union should be preserved—that the Union of 1865 and 1870 shall be the veritable body politic which was known to the world in 1855 and 1860.

It is precisely this thing which the Union party intends to secure. The party came into existence for no other object, and it supports this war for no other object. Its fundamental creed is, that the Union cannot be preserved but by the maintenance of national authority; and that there is no way of maintaining this authority but by crushing all resistance to it. Our opponents are for abandoning the war and trying peaceful experiments, which they will not even themselves vouch will preserve the old Union. It is their consciousness of that inability that prompts them to the constant use of the word *reconstruction*. It is to obtain this reconstruction—to make an end of the old Union, and put a new one in its place—that the "Ultimate Convention" is proposed. The Union party opposes all such schemes, and will ever remain faithful to the old Union.

If it be said that the Union party is against slavery, and intends, if possible, to make an end thereof, this makes nothing against the fact that it is still for perpetuating the old Union. The identity of the Union is not taken away by purging it of slavery. In fact, those who brought the Union into being had no conception that slavery would long continue in it. They believed, as all contemporaneous history shows, that slavery was at variance with the spirit of the institutions they were founding, and that it would gradually yield and die out. The removal of slavery will not transform the Union, but simply purify it.

All of the old Constitutional organs and functions will remain, but only operate with more healthful vigor. Even if a Constitutional amendment be finally resorted to in order to make the removal of the curse more speedy and complete, it will be done strictly according to the method provided by the Constitution itself, and it will involve only the addition of a single brief section, leaving the body of the instrument untouched. This amendment would be secured through the separate action of the States, not through the more disturbing and perilous mode of a general convention.

Such a convention of all the States, as proposed in the Chicago platform, would undertake to reframe the whole instrument, in order to make it meet the demands of the Rebellion. It would, in fact, resolve the Union into its original elements, just as A. H. Stephens advocates, and reconstruct them on some such basis as that of the Montgomery Constitution. Even then, there is every reason to believe, the Rebels would not accept it, unless New England were excluded, and also a dual executive were provided for, one Southern and the other Northern, each to have a veto upon all Congressional enactments. In other words, the work of that convention would be to change the cardinal principles of the Constitution, and the essential elements of the Union. The party which goes for such a convention knows that it could lead to no other result. Its cry of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," is the most impudent of mockeries.

HAIL, MARYLAND!

From the Tribune.

No merely partisan triumph could awaken the joy wherewith we announce the accession of Maryland to the sisterhood of free States, increasing their number to twenty, and carrying their Southern boundary down to the Potomac. Delaware, thus isolated from the slave region, must soon assimilate her institutions with those of her immediate neighbors; her remnant of slavery having for years been retained by means of an apportionment which gives to one-half of her freemen living in the anti-slavery county of Newcastle but one-third of the representation in either branch of her Legislature.

Every one in Delaware has long known that she ought to be a free State; but slavery is her one bond of affiliation with the Democratic party, so the Democratic party has insisted on keeping her a slave State. We trust she is about to be delivered of her incubus. The redemption of Maryland will powerfully hasten this consummation.

—Had the anti-slavery men of Maryland but known that they were to be stubbornly resisted, they might have largely increased their vote in Baltimore and the western and upper counties. But how could they suspect it? The Convention prescribed that only loyal citizens should vote—nay, that every voter should take an oath that he had never aided nor sympathized with the Rebellion—and this debarred from voting at least two-thirds of the white males of St. Mary's and Prince George's, with half those of Talbot, Somerset, Anne Arundel, Caroline, and Worcester.

In fact, not half the men who have just voted against the new Constitution can truthfully swear that they are not Rebels at heart. But Reverdy Johnson—who last winter voted to abolish slavery throughout the Union by constitutional amendment, declaring that he had been anti-slavery these forty years—suddenly came out for McClellan, and of course became an upholder of slavery. On the eve of the election, he publicly advised the pro-slavery men to take the oath and vote, saying it was unconstitutional, therefore of no validity.

They have generally taken his advice; or rather, we presume, they have defied the requirement of the Convention, and, in the counties and precincts under their control, have refused to administer the oath, and voted everything that wears suspenders, law or no law. They have thus rolled up enormous majorities in the lower counties—majorities which evince the serfdom wherein the poor whites are held by the slaveholders rather than their untrammeled convictions. The pro-slavery party have polled a great vote in all their strongholds—a vote which embodies their wrath, their hatred, and their desperation.

It is a burning shame that Baltimore, Frederick, Allegheny, &c., &c., had not been polled out as thoroughly. But thousands doubtless held off because, having all their lives voted what was commended as the Democratic ticket, which was always pro-slavery, they did not choose now to vote so as to preclude the possibility of their old party's triumph through McClellan's election. They wished slavery dead, yet hated to throw the stone that must kill it. This is lamentable, but, happily, not fatal. The new Constitution is adopted; Maryland is henceforth a free State; and the Rebellion is finally driven from her borders. Let us thank God and take courage, for the end visibly approaches.

Unionists everywhere! give a welcoming cheer to Free Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Successful Expeditions of Generals Asboth, Dana, and A. L. Lee.

OCCUPATION OF MARIANNA.

RAID INTO FAYETTE, MISS.

Capture of 1000 Head of Cattle, Guns, Arms, Prisoners, Horses, Etc.

REBEL BRIGADIER TAKEN PRISONER.

General Asboth Slightly Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, La., October 8.—An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier-General Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of eighty-one prisoners of war (amongst them a brigadier-general and a colonel), ninety-five stand of arms, large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary's stores, over two hundred fine horses and mules, and four hundred head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to thirty-two; of the former, Captain M. M. Young, 7th Vermont, and Lieutenant E. W. Ayer, 2d Maine Cavalry; of the latter, General Asboth himself, who had his left cheek-bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by Major-General Dana from Rodney, Miss. (composed of Colored cavalry and Infantry) reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 600 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners.

A cavalry expedition, under Brigadier-General A. L. Lee, reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing some thirty prisoners, the Rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Amongst the prisoners captured is Lieutenant-Colonel Pinckney, Provost Marshal-General of the District, installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops. At last accounts, General Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, still moving onward.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—General Lee's Cavalry Division moved from Baton Rouge on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of demonstrating what could be done, amid mud and unpropitious weather, to the discomfiture and confusion of the Rebels. One hundred men of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, disguised as Rebels, had the advance in entering the town of Clinton, at daylight on Thursday morning. The town was occupied without firing a shot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pinckney, Provost Marshal of Clinton, and about thirty Rebel soldiers, were captured in the town, together with a large amount of army stores and supplies of various kinds.

General Hodge and Colonel Scott, in command of Rebel forces, narrowly escaped capture. They certainly would have been brought in as prisoners of war if they had not turned off towards Bayou Sara the day previous.

A Rebel mail was captured at Clinton.

General Lee, after tarrying awhile at Clinton, pressed onward in the direction of Liberty, Miss.

General Dana sent a cavalry force from Fort Adams, surprised and captured Woodville, Mississippi, on the same morning that Lee entered Clinton, and of the two hundred and fifty artillerists who were in the town, he killed forty and captured one captain, one lieutenant, and fifty-four privates. He also captured three pieces of artillery that belonged to the battery, and a large Rebel mail, with late Richmond papers. Our loss was nothing.

General Hurlbut, the department commander, is quite ill and unable to attend to office business.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the 19th Army Corps, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Judge Atocha, formerly of the Provost Court, has been in arrest for failing to account for all his operations connected with that court. The procurement of bail in the amount of twenty thousand dollars releases him from arrest.

The *Ike Davis*, formerly under another name, known as a fast sailing steamer plying between New Orleans and Mobile, has probably been run into Galveston. She has lately been unprofitable, and her movements have been regarded with so much suspicion that she was twice seized and brought back to New Orleans after her clearance for Matamoras, and before she had got out of the river. The third attempt to sail was successful, and the *Ike Davis* did go to Matamoras, but on her return from there was captured and run into Galveston. Her capture is said by those who are conversant with shrewd operations to have been a part of the programme, and the amount of force used to convert her into a Rebel steamer is not considered to have been large. Her change of ownership is regarded as somewhat nominal.

The officers of the 18th New York Cavalry Regiment are to be examined before a military board, which will determine their qualification and fitness for the rank they now hold.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, agent of the Treasury Department, will be introduced to his successor in a short time. It will not be Colonel Frank E. Howe, of your city, it is said.

Cotton declined yesterday to one dollar, and there were no purchasers even at that price.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Red predominates in the Russian ladies' toilettes; nothing could be more appropriate. Red and yellow are autumn colors.

—At the ceremony of the beatification of a young man in Rome, lately, the expense for lights, pictures, flowers, etc., for the occasion, was $12,000.

—Miss Larkworthy, a young English lady, who fell in love with a Borgia, and went to an Italian convent, has returned to England with her relatives, who chased her up.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN, REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE, Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA, Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS

OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-15-3t Above Willow.

T. W. EVANS & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO

SELL

THEIR ENTIRE

IMPORTATION

OF

DRESS GOODS.

Comprising all the Textures of the Season, at a

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS,

UNION CASSIMERES, &c. &c. &c.

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-15-3t Above Willow.

SILKS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR

NEWEST STYLES

OF

SILKS

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

THOS. W. EVANS & CO.,

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-17-3t

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

IN CHOICE DESIGNS,

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-18-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Rufflings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-6-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

OF

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,

EMBRACING

Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,

Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-14-6t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au26-3m

BRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES.

BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants, AND OTHERS.

We have just opened our

FALL STOCK

OF

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.

A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

—WARBURTON & SON,

10-1-stuth1m No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-20-tuths-3m S. WELSH & CO.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

5-2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

M. A. JONES

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS

OUR NAME AND NUMBER

IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10-11-1m Philadelphia.

A FEW HUNDRED SHARES

Tarr Homestead Oil Company

FOR SALE.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10-15-3t No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. 10-15-12t

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-3 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [illegible]

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 8-5-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-2f No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 9-14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, au25-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker, au25-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

ATTENTION!—POLITICAL AND PATENT rights; also manufacturer of Fireworks, call and see the Great Political Campaign Illuminators. Territories for sale.

Address, J. G. LEACH,

10-13-6t American House, Philadelphia.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, allowed on wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. Branch No. 709 S. NINTH Street. au8-3m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 323 MARKET Street.

C. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

BOOK SALE

On Wednesday night,

At 7 o'clock, a large number of Valuable Books.

They will be exposed for examination on Wednesday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 8, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, October 14, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.
FRIDAY, October 21, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,

10-13-12t Colonel, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel in charge First Division

10-3-to26 Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
October 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the first day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.

The paper to be white, 13¾ inches by 16¾ inches, to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.

Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-8-12t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., October 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,

10-13-7t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 7, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:—

WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.

Also, for the immediate delivery of:—

STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.

And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:—

BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats;
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
⅝ BROWN MUSLIN (light), for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings;
¾ BROWN MUSLIN (heavy), for Jacket Sleeve Linings;
GREY FLANNEL, or Domet Lining for Jackets.

Samples may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, October 20, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, October 21, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,

10-10-7t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel First Division,

10-3-21t Quartermaster-General's Office.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1a4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 531 CHESNUT Street,

10-4-6m] opposite State House.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

10-19 No. 1021 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Interesting from Sherman and Sheridan's Armies.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 9·40 P. M.—Major-General J. A. Dix:—Advices from General Sherman to the evening of October 16, indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman, without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road, from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty.

The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the break, as well as north of it, are ample. Hood has retreated towards the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at six o'clock on Sunday morning.

General Sheridan reports that the Rebel army, lately under Early, but now apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg, his force moved to attack them on Saturday. Crook, who had the advance, found the Rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but upon charging them with his accustomed impetuosity they broke, and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict.

Sheridan reports them as continuing their retreat in haste up the valley.

Colonel Gansevoort, commanding the 13th New York Cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a camp of the outlaw and freebooter, Mosby, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

"THE ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS."

We gave yesterday some account of the origin and objects of the "Order of American Knights," as they are developed in the official report of Judge Advocate-General HOLT. We propose to-day to resume the subject and finish it for the present.

In order to get arms for the use of the Order, besides importation and purchases, it was proposed in some States that members of the Order should be enrolled in the militia of some of the States, and by virtue of their service obtain possession of the State arms. This was proposed at St. Louis. In Missouri the "Paw paw militia" and the "flat-foots," among the militia of Platte and Clay counties, were relied upon almost to a man to go over to PRICE upon his invasion of the State. In Kentucky a scheme was devised to disarm the negro troops and appropriate their arms for the use of the Order.

Certain pass-words are also used in common in the North and South, and of these none appear to be more familiar than the word "Nu-oh-lac," or the name "Calhoun" spelt backward, and which is employed upon entering a temple of the first degree of the O. A. K., certainly a fitting password to such dens of treason.

Besides the signs of recognition, there are signs of warning and danger, for use at night as well as by day; as for instance, signs to warn members of the approach of United States officials seeking to make arrests. The order has also established what are called battle-signals, by means of which, as it is asserted, a member serving in the army may communicate with the enemy in the field, and thus escape personal harm in case of attack or capture. The most recent of these signals represented to have been adopted by the Order is a five pointed *copper* star worn under the coat, which is to be disclosed upon meeting an enemy, who will thus recognize in the wearer a sympathizer and an ally. A similar star of German silver, hung in a frame, is said to be numerously displayed by members or their families in private *houses* in Indiana, for the purpose of insuring protection to their property in case of a raid or other attack; and it is stated that in many dwellings in that State a portrait of JOHN MORGAN is exhibited for a similar purpose.

Other signs are used by members, and especially the officers of the Order, in their correspondence. Their letters, when of an official character, are generally conveyed by special messengers, but when transmitted through the mail are usually in cipher; when written in the ordinary manner, a character at the foot of the letter, consisting of a circle with a line drawn across the centre, signifies to the member who receives it that the statements as written are to be understood in a sense directly the opposite to that which would ordinarily be conveyed.

It is to be added that the meetings of the Order, especially in the country, are generally held at night and in secluded places, and that the approach to them is carefully guarded by a line of *sentinels*, who are passed only by means of a special countersign, which is termed the "picket."

The declaration of the principles of the Order, which is written, contains as the corner stone the assertion that slavery is right, and in accordance with wisdom and Christianity. The manner in which the Declaration of Independence in reference to all men being "born free and equal" is got over is boldly impudent. Thus says the declaration of rights:—

"All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights, *equal as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment and exercise of those rights.*" And subsequently there is added:—"In the Divine economy no individual of the human race must be permitted *to encumber the earth*, to mar its aspects of transcendent beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor in the race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them nor the inspirations of the divine and beautiful nature around them can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, *should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race*, until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization."

According to these sentiments the poor and ignorant white man is equally a candidate for slavery with the black man. He must not, upon any assertion of equality, be allowed TO ENCUMBER THE EARTH in rivalship with THE SUPERIOR RACE, and he ought to be subjected to "servitude and tutelage" until he is able to assume an intellectual superiority with his masters, which, as he will always be downtrodden, HE NEVER WILL BE ABLE TO DO. And this is DEMOCRACY in 1864. How do our Pennsylvania mechanics, whose pride it is, although poor, to consider themselves as good as their richer neighbors, like a doctrine put forth by the sublime lights of Democracy which would consign them to the same inferiority and contempt which is lavished by the nabobs of the South upon "the poor white trash?"

The right of Secession is also taught in this code in language even exceeding in boldness that of JEFF. DAVIS and his myrmidons. To that succeeds a declaration of the natural right of any person who is not satisfied with the voice of the majority to oppose the Government by FORCE OF ARMS.

In regard to the specific purposes of the Order the following acts have been performed by its members:—

First. AIDING SOLDIERS TO DESERT AND HARBORING AND PROTECTING DESERTERS.—This was done by sending emissaries into the camps *to introduce the Order among the United States soldiers*, by trumping up civil causes for discharge, and getting up writs of habeas corpus to be decided by disloyal judges; by furnishing soldiers who desired to desert with money and citizens' clothing; by opposing the United States officers in arresting deserters; by rescuing them, and, in some cases, by open attacks upon the officers of Provost Marshals. One of the most pointed instances of protection furnished to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana, where seventeen deserters intrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions and sustained in their defense against our military authorities for a considerable period by the Order or its friends.

SECOND. BY DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS AND RESISTING THE DRAFT.—This was done by formidable combinations in certain counties in Indiana, by shooting the enrolling officers, by breaking into the Marshal's offices and destroying books and papers, by speeches, by violent newspaper articles, and by instructing members of the Order who were drafted, to desert to the Rebels at the first opportunity.

THIRD. BY THE CIRCULATION OF DISLOYAL AND TREASONABLE PUBLICATIONS.—The Order, especially in Missouri, has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason. Of these, some of the principal are the following:—"Pollard's Southern History of the War," "Official Reports of the Confederate Government," "Life of 'Stonewall' JACKSON," pamphlets containing articles from the *Metropolitan Record*, "Abraham Africanus, or Mysteries of the White House," "The LINCOLN Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential Election in 1864," "Indestructible Organics," by TIRO A.

FOURTH. BY COMMUNICATIONS WITH AND GIVING INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY. This was done by protecting Rebel spies, emissaries and mail carriers, and by spies furnished by the Order, among whom were many women. In Missouri and Kentucky there were wide-spread organizations for these purposes. They communicated military intelligence, apprised the Rebels of weakly-defended points, and invited raids and expeditions of which they were previously well apprised.

FIFTH. BY RECRUITING FOR THE REBELS, AND ASSISTING THEM TO RECRUIT WITHIN OUR LINES. This was done extensively in Missouri and Kentucky. It is estimated that in April and May, 1864, as many as two thousand men were sent to the Rebel army from Louisville alone.

SIXTH. BY FURNISHING THE REBELS WITH ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC. These were principally percussion caps, powder, &c., which were carried across the lines by women, and concealed upon their persons. Pistols were also sent to FORREST and other Rebel officers from St. Louis and Louisville, and also medical stores.

SEVENTH. BY CO-OPERATING WITH THE REBELS IN THEIR RAIDS AND EXPEDITIONS.—At one time there was a grand plan for a general rising of the Order. This plan was two-fold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the Order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a co-operation with a Rebel army under PRICE; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and a co-operation with a force under BRECKINRIDGE, BUCKNER, MORGAN, or some other Rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the Order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad, and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville and Frankfort, and, furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district, and post commanders, release the Rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and at Camps Morton, Douglas and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined forces. At the period of the movement it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steam-tugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of the State.

Various periods were fixed for this great movement. One was determined upon in the spring of this year, simultaneous with LEE's projected invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Another was expected in co-operation with a forward movement of the Southern forces on the 4th of July; and another about the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention. All these schemes happily failed, in consequence of the movements of the Union armies.

In regard to Rebel raids, a singular feature remains to be adverted to, viz.: that the officers conducting these raids are furnished with quantities of United States treasury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the agency of members of the Order.

MARY ANN PITMAN, believed to be a true and faithful witness, states that FORREST, of the Rebel army, at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent Rebel sympathizer and member of the Order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of twenty thousand dollars in "greenbacks" had actually been forwarded by him to the Rebel Government at Richmond.

Eighth. DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—It is believed that the large quantities of Government stores destroyed by fire in the loyal States has been done by members of this Order. One of the "Major-Generals" who has been arrested, has been proved to have made experiments in the production of "Greek fire."

Ninth. DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF UNION MEN.—This has been particularly traced in Missouri and Indiana, and in the outbreaks in the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

Tenth. BY ASSASSINATION AND MURDER.—The duty of assassination is inculcated upon the members of the Order, and there are numerous instances in the West where the dreadful obligation has been obeyed, in the assassination of Union officers, soldiers and citizens.

Eleventh. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY.—This has been frequently adverted to. It is claimed that it is already accomplished, and that the Provincial Confederacy is established, its officers installed, and the whole business of the "interior government" carried on secretly.

The revelations upon which this report of Judge HOLT is founded have been deduced from a variety of witnesses, including Government detectives who worked themselves into the Order, and even became officers of high authority. Rebel officers and soldiers voluntarily disclosed their knowledge, scouts travelling through the Border States, citizen prisoners to whom disclosures have been made, have been witnesses, and members of the Order under arrest have confessed their plans. Lastly, members of the Order who, becoming fully aware of its infamous designs, have abandoned it and revealed all they knew, and by other means, much has been learned concerning this great conspiracy.

In closing our review of this subject it is only necessary to draw the attention of every honest citizen, whatever his political opinions, to one or two facts. The *first* is, that the grand commander of this Order, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, was one of the lights of the Chicago Convention, and that there is every reason to believe that the platform which was there adopted was dictated by the Order. The *second* is, that if General MCCLELLAN is elected, he will be powerless, even if he is in favor of the war for the restoration of the Union, to carry out his designs in the face of such a powerful organization of his friends. Nominated to their tool, they expect to keep him up to the work. The legitimate conclusion is, that there is but one way to defeat this infamous, secret, oath-bound association and the Rebels with whom they sympathize, which is to go to the polls in November and vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

AN INTERESTING REBEL LETTER.

The following letter was recently captured by our forces under General Sheridan, being found among other papers in General Lomax's desk:—

CAMP NEAR BRIDGEWATER, AUGUSTA COUNTY, October 5. Dear Uncle Wellington:—I reached my command on the 13th of last month, and found Kershaw on the move from the valley, leaving General Early with not more than eleven thousand infantry and about thirty-five hundred cavalry. The enemy began to mass troops near Berryville, twelve miles from Winchester. This was known to the General commanding; yet, notwithstanding, he went off to Martinsburg, twenty-two miles distant from Winchester, with all of the infantry, except one division, and the greater part of his cavalry. And for what? Some say for a brigade of cavalry; others, for several barrels of whisky.

If I am correctly informed, it is certain that many of the officers were well in liquor when there. Early on the morning of the 19th the enemy made an attack on the Berryville and Winchester pike, about three miles from the latter place. General Early was then about fifteen miles distant. He marched his troops hard and joined Rhodes, and got in position in time to repulse a charge of the enemy, and drove them back beautifully. The troops were very much exhausted by the long and rapid march, and did not do themselves justice in the engagement of the day. At a critical moment, when our centre was forced, and when it became necessary to reinforce from the left, our left flank was turned by the enemy's cavalry.

Lomax's Division, which had been fighting them during the morning (and fighting them well, I hear), was at last driven entirely from the field, and our little brigade was ordered to the left. We charged there, and drove the enemy back, but they soon after came down upon us with an overwhelming force, and we in turn were driven back to the line of our infantry on the extreme left. Soon commenced a scene the most distressing I ever witnessed since the commencement of the war. * * * * * Our army, for the first time (I mean our Virginia army), was whipped.

[This letter is left unfinished at this point. We have been pursuing the enemy so vigorously that, no doubt, the writer did not find further time to write to his "Uncle Wellington."]

"LET every man go to the front!" says Jeff. Davis.

"Let every man go to the rear!" says General McClellan.

"WE are beaten—by George!" exclaimed a Copperhead in Indiana, with a slight gnashing of his teeth. Verily, and you will be beaten by George in every State north of Mason and Dixon. Down South, he runs too strong for us.

TREASON IS A POLITICAL PRIVILEGE, is the assertion of the Democracy in their grab at the Presidency in 1864. What is this? Is it the dementia that precedes the destruction of those doomed by the gods—or is it the ripeness of rottenness—or is it the full bloom of wickedness born of that sum of all villanies, Human Slavery?

POLITICALLY ORPHANED BY THE SUICIDE OF SLAVERY—that is the piteous condition of the Democracy. There is no asylum for them in the army—no shelter and sustenance for them among civilians. It looks as if these political outcasts would have to die. Touching destiny! Orphaned Copperheads, wriggling out a neglected and persecuted youth, die early. The only difference between those orphans and these orphans is, that for the good of their country the Democratic Copperheads have been very slow in dying.

UNIONIST TO COPPERHEAD IN BANGOR:—"McClellan cannot be elected. It is as impossible to elect him as to turn back the waters of the Kennebec and make them flow up the dam. Nothing short of Almighty power can so change the hearts of the North as to induce them to yield in this struggle; and, unfortunately for the Copperheads, God is not on their side."

Soldier—proud of his one leg, proud of his chevrons of honorable service, proud of his country, proud of his politics—cutting in:—"No, and He cannot be on their side while He maintains His present respectability."

THE WILL.

Jerry dying intestate, his relatives claimed,
Whilst his widow most vilely his mem'ry defam'd.
"What!" cries she, "must I suffer because the old knave
Without leaving a will, is laid snug in the grave?"
"That's no wonder," says one, "for 'tis very well known,
Since he married, poor man, he'd no will of his own."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Result of Gen. Dana's Recent Raid.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tennessee Delegation.

The interview of the Tennessee delegation with the President has been grossly misrepresented in the opposition newspapers. They were treated courteously, but Mr. Lincoln declined to interfere with Governor Johnson's regulations to keep the Rebels from the polls.

Personal.

General Neill is at Willards'.

Furloughs.

A large number of hospital soldiers are getting furloughs for twenty days, to attend the Presidential election.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, October 17.—The steamer *Belle*, of St. Louis, from Memphis on the 17th, has arrived, with 85 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Magenta* brings New Orleans dates of the 12th. The markets were very dull. The flour market was largely overstocked, and considerable quantities were being reshipped North. There was some inquiry for cotton at $1·20 for middlings.

There is some diversity of opinion regarding the practical result of the new trade regulations, under which it is understood the Government agent will purchase all the cotton brought across the lines, at twenty-five per cent. below the New York price, and allowing the sellers to take one-third of the amount in family supplies, the other two-thirds it is inferred being paid in greenbacks.

General Dana's raid from Natchez yielded 1500 cattle, several hundred horses and mules, several hundred able-bodied negroes, and about a hundred prisoners. About the same number of Rebels were killed.

POSITION OF HOOD AND SHERMAN.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The *Commercial's* Nashville despatch says Hood was at Ship's Gap, three miles east of Lafayette, on the 16th, and that Sherman was close on to him. A battle, it is thought, cannot be very long delayed.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Returns from eighty counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 26,134. It is estimated the soldiers' vote will make the Union majority 74,000.

A CATHOLIC PASTOR.—The "month's mind" of the much-lamented Father McLaughlin, late pastor of St. Ann's Church, Port Richmond, Philadelphia, will take place in the above church, on to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach on the occasion. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FALL Trotting Meeting, FRIDAY Next, 21st instant, at 3 P. M. Purse $500, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness.

John Lovett (of New York) enters N. Y. b. h. "Shark," by "Hambletonian."

Samuel McLaughlin (of New York) enters Kentucky b. m. "Lady Thorn," by "Mambrino Chief."

TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 3 P. M. Purse $500. Mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons.

Entries are the same horses as the foregoing Tuesday's races.

The privilege of annual subscribers (that of being accompanied by a male adult friend without pay) will be suspended, and members are respectfully requested to waive this same privilege.

Disorderly or improper persons will be summarily removed from the premises.

"SHARK" and "LADY THORN" class among the fastest horses in the country.

Birgfeld's full Band will perform each day.

Ladies will not be admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen.

Admission, for either Ladies or Gentlemen, $1.

To prevent inconvenience of admission, both of the main gates will be opened for admission. 1t

NOW READY—COAL AT $7·50 PER TON—THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY are now delivering Coal from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Skidmore and Mammoth veins, at the following rates:—

To Subscribers, per ton....................$7·50
To Non-Subscribers, per ton....................12·00

Thus saving $4·50 per ton to Stockholders. Besides this saving, there will be a dividend annually on the Stock, in all probability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, so that after the first year Stockholders will not only get their Coal for nothing, but will also probably receive a small dividend on their Stock. The lease runs for the present low royalty for sixteen years. The ten dollars per share paid now is for the whole term of the lease.

The present capacity of the Mine is 50,000 tons per year, or one ton per share. This will soon be increased to 150,000 tons, which will give the Company 100,000 tons to sell to outsiders at the highest market prices. THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Subscriptions to the First Series may still be made at $10 per share, at the Office of the Company, No. 35½ S. SIXTH Street, second story. The next series will be $15 per share.

President—JAMES LYND.
Treasurer—JOSIAH KISTERBOCK, No. 1231 MARKET street.
Secretary—JOHN C. STONES, No. 832 N. THIRTEENTH Street.

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From the list of Stockholders we select the following well-known and highly respectable names, ALL OF WHOM HAVE RECEIVED COAL, and to whom we confidently refer inquirers.

The stock is going off very rapidly—all classes of the community seeming disposed to avail themselves of its advantages. A large number of ladies are embraced among our Stockholders, and there is yet room for more:—

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Coal Carts can find steady employment at our Yard, No. 1317 CALLOWHILL Street. 10-18-3t

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine *to strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those unpleasant and *dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
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No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

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DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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Drugs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and Specialties.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. [10-8-1m

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 30, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

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PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

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ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
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Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

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Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

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CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

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Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

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Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

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At a small advance on old prices.

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Watches repaired and warranted. 8-24-1m

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EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS.

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au17-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8-tf

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause fervidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for eyes to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to greater—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au8-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—

Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending

ONE DOLLAR

To either agent, can have the

PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY,

By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.

S. D. HOWE,
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THE SAMARITAN'S CURE CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!
Price $2, Male or Female.
Sent by mail to any address.

C. PRICE ROSE,
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Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.

DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2056 Post Office.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Be sure and ask for
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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

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Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
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Sent to any address. au30-tuth s3m

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10-1-tuths1m

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERpool, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

EDINBURG, Saturday, October 22.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 29.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, November 5.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$100 00 Steerage..........$50 00
First Cabin to London 105 00 Steerage to London..... 55 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 130 00 Steerage to Paris...... 60 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 120 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $170, $230. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 22, 1864.

The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTO MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passeng Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, abo Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentow Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 8·35 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6·50 P. M., and makes clo connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Alle town, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offic THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure t lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 12·15 noon, and 5·45 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 5·30 P. M.
Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliv baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 1 S. THIRD Street.

9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AN BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 10, 1864,

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·00, 5·30 and 11· P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·00, 5·30, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·1 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 7·45, 8·15 A. M., 12·24, 1·00, 1·45, 7· 4·23, 6·30 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·45 A. M.
Milford at 2·20 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 3·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.
Chester at 8·15, 9·35 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·15, 5·00, 7·20, 9· P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate station at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·46 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 9·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·4 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will ru as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate plac at 7·50 P. M.
SUNDAYS—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Phil delphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·3 and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 6·3 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

a4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN TRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRIN ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leav as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·3
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·4
Avondale	7·06	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·4
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·5
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·1
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·3
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·5
Philadelphia	9·22	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·0
West Chester	9·20	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·3

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed fro Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST an MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Stree Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and fro the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trento Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New Yor and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ..... $2·2
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express ..... 3·0
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ..... 2·2
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express ..... 3·0
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) ..... 1·7
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket ..... 2·2
2d Class do. ..... 1·5
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket ..... 2·2
2d Class do. ..... 1·5

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvider Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincen town, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct throug to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burling ton at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail ..... $2·2
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ..... 3·00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ..... 3·00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express ..... 3·00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
Ja5 tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

DIRECT NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE!

PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK, BUFFALO AND THE LAKES.

By Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Belvidere, and Delaware Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and Erie Railway.

Only two changes between Philadelphia and Buffalo.

No changing in the night.

387 MILES OF BROAD GAUGE!

Magnificent Sleeping-Cars on the night end of the route.

Going North.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., from the Kensington Depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; change at Manunka Chunk to the Broad Gauge cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Great Bend to the Erie Railway, arriving at Buffalo at 5·32 A. M.

Going South.—Take the Erie Railway Express from Buffalo at 10·27 P. M.; change at Great Bend to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad train, which goes through to Philadelphia, arriving at 6·30 P. M.

Passengers going north dine at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12·30 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the last change is made at 6·40 P. M. Those going South make the first change at Great Bend, at 6·33 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1·40 P. M.

Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Binghampton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c.

Fare between Philadelphia and Buffalo, $11.

Ask for tickets via Great Bend.

9-26-1m WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after MONDAY, October 10, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M.
For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all places south of Woodbury at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 10·30 A. M.
" Millville at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7·15 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7 and 8·47 A. M. and 7 and 4·45 P. M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER,
Philada., Oct. 10, 1864. [10-c] Superintendent.